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The YEAR OF TRAFALGAR



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Contains a choice variety
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Delightful for afternoon tea or light refreshment

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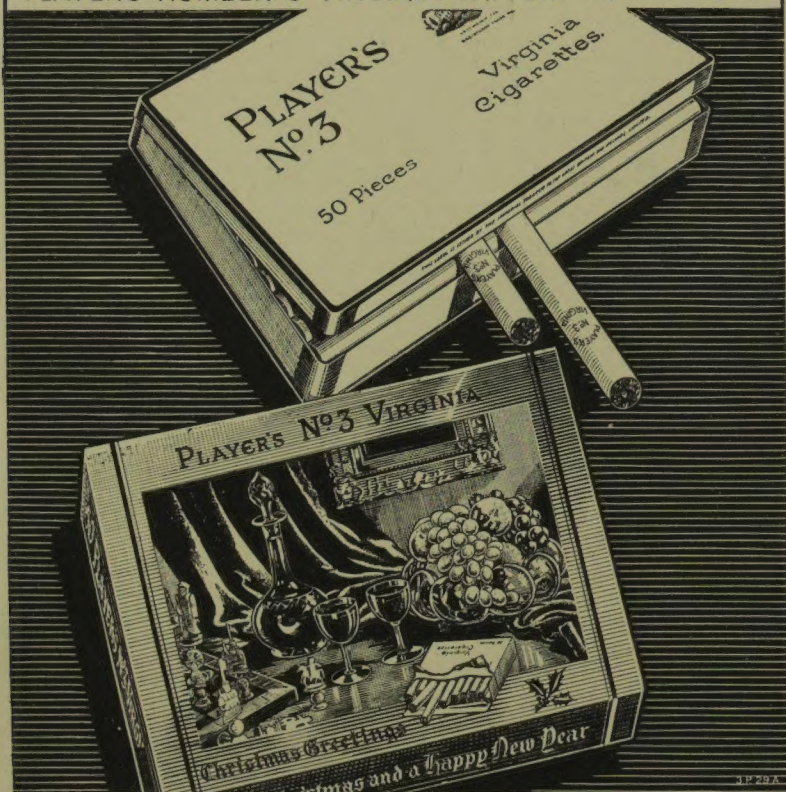
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Present plans for future pleasure—pleasure your gifts will give. Of course a tin of good Cigarettes you know often 'fills the bill' far better than . . . well, many things one receives. So if you want to plan a really successful list see that Player's No. 3 are well represented.

The attractive Carton for Christmas is illustrated below.

PLAYER'S NUMBER 3 VIRGINIA IN FLAT FIFTIES 3'4



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Skis, skates, and chest-protectors;
snowballing, sliding and codes in
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golf on two courses (the famous
Palace Championship Short Course
and the Torbay Country Club's
full "18"); squash, badminton,
swimming, a wonderful "gym",
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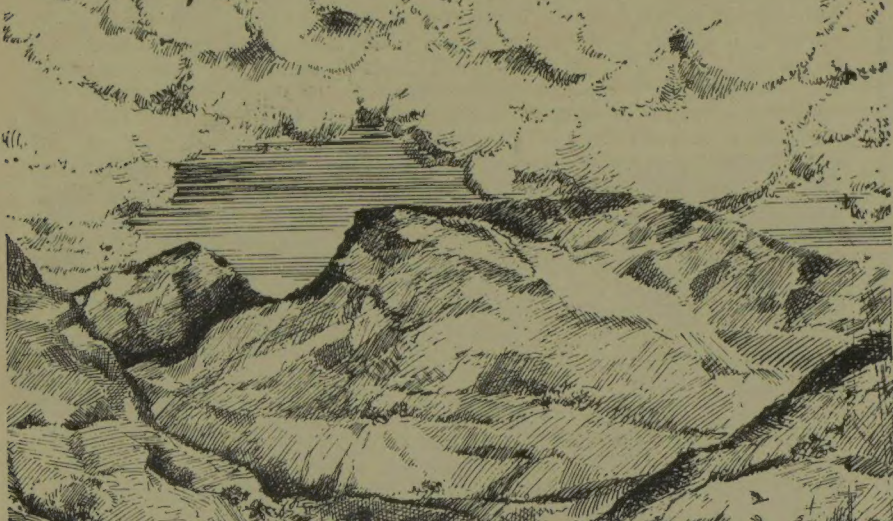
Oh, we forgot to mention that
extras are banned, too. All the
second paragraph is, of course, in-
cluded in the terms.

Telephone: Torquay 2271

PALACE HOTEL TORQUAY

(The correct reply to "Where are you wintering?")

Straight from the land of Peat and Heather



Ideal conditions of manufacture and locally produced ingredients (malted barley, yeast, and sparkling spring water) give Holt's Mountain Cream Scotch Whisky its distinctive flavour. Adherence to time-honoured processes assisted by modern machinery; slow maturing in freshly emptied sherry casks are further reasons for the supremacy of Holt's Mountain Cream. Try a glass of this famous Scotch Whisky. There is no finer stimulant: no more refreshing beverage.

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Scotch Whisky

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Aberlour-Glenlivet Distillery
ABERLOUR, SCOTLAND

Start a "Unit-a-Year"-Gift for Book-lover friends! Globe-Wernicke



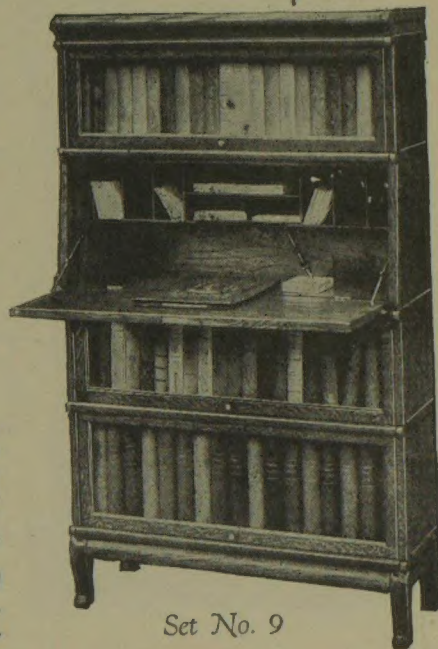
A Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Bookcase solves not only the problem of where to put books but *your* problem of *what to give!* It is a practical gift of lasting beauty and utility. Give one or several units. Next Christmas send another unit to match. Think of the joy it will give!

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Write for Catalogue 22B showing styles and prices and how you can adapt the Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Bookcase, to suit your taste in furnishing, especially in rooms difficult to furnish.



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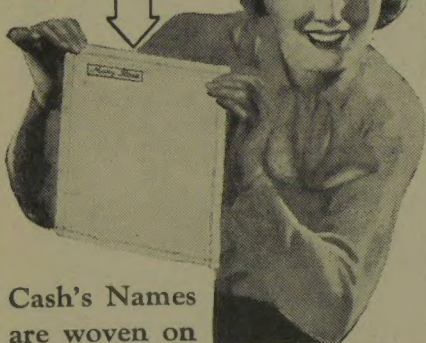
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are woven on
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harm the dain-
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With Cash's new
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you can fix Cash's
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To J. & J. CASH, Ltd. (Dept. N.C.4), Coventry
Please send me FREE COPY of your booklet,
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Name

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"I say—

what topping cards!"

A successful evening at home with your friends must be planned to the last detail. To look back and know that nothing was forgotten, gives you a glow of happy pride. You quietly congratulate yourself upon the dinner. You are glad the Smiths and the Browns fitted in so well—what an amiable card table theirs was! Which reminds you, how wise you were to remember to buy some new

CONGRESS PLAYING CARDS

"CONGRESS," "ENCHANTING," "KENILWORTH,"
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Cannes—Hotel des Anglais—Highest class residential hotel in large park. "Going to Cannes means staying at the Anglais."

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Wiesbaden—Hotel Schwarzer Bock—1st-cl. fam. hotel. 300 beds. Med. bath in hotel. Golf, Tennis. Garage. Pension from 8 marks.

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Geneva—The Beau-Rivage. Finest pos. on the lake, fac. Mt. Blanc. All mod. conf. Splen. Ter. with Open air Rstnt. All frmr. prices redcd. Rms. frn. Sw. Frs. 7.

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The value to-day of old sporting prints is a matter of common knowledge. He is a wise collector who takes the opportunity to acquire, before they are exhausted, copies of the limited editions of prints after LIONEL EDWARDS, GILBERT HOLIDAY, IVESTER LLOYD, FRANK H. MASON, and other famous sporting artists of the present day.

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Particulars on application, but a personal visit is recommended.

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help such as these

WORK NOT CHARITY

In thirteen seasons the League has definitely enabled 14,538 men to take up work, in addition to employing 2,022 itself on special constructive schemes of its own.

We guarantee that all money sent in direct response to this advertisement will be wholly expended in wages.

YOUR CONTRIBUTION, however small, will be gratefully received by:—

The Hon. Treasurer,
Sir Francis Goodenough,
C.B.E.

Winter Distress League,
23 Bedford Row,
London, W.C.1.

Telephone: Chancery 7140

WAIFS & STRAYS

SOCIETY

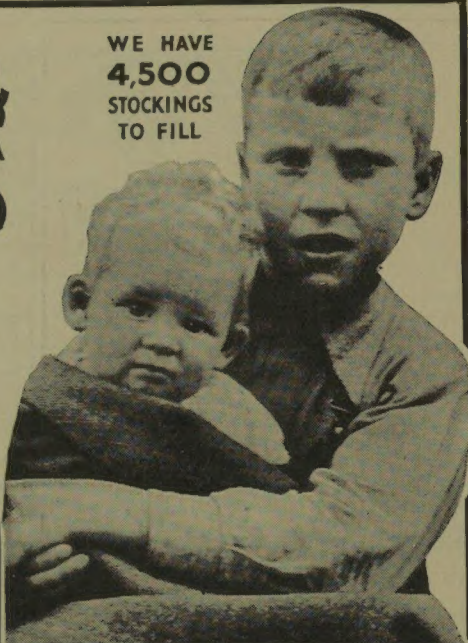
WILL YOU
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SANTA
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CHILDREN
PROVIDED
FOR

10% WILL FEED TWO CHILDREN
FOR A WEEK AT CHRISTMAS 10%

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Kennington, S.E.11

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4,500
STOCKINGS
TO FILL



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"The annual report of the Royal Surgical Aid Society... shows that the Society is living up to the high standard of practical utility which it has manifested since its start. And that is a considerable period, for it was established in 1862 at a time when no Institution existed through which the needy patient could obtain much choice of the required surgical appliances."—*The Lancet*.

Please support this invaluable work, which has supplied over

1,590,000 appliances to the poor

An Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d. or a Life Subscription of £5 5s. entitles the Subscriber to two "Letters" each year—and so on in proportion.

Address: THE SECRETARY

**Royal
Surgical Aid
Society**

(Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING)

Head Office:

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Kindly mention the "Illustrated London News" in your reply.

CHRISTMAS KINDNESS—PROVIDING FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

WITH the approach of Christmas and the present-giving season, it is well to think of those less fortunate fellow-countrymen and their children to whom Christmas, perhaps, will bring no good cheer.

To the Salvation Army, Christmas is a great trust. Christmas is, perhaps, its greatest opportunity of the year. The Salvation Army Christmas festivities divide themselves into three kinds. There are first the homeless inmates, now numbering over 12,000, who sleep under the roofs of its institutions. Every home, hostel, and hospital must ring with good cheer on Christmas Day. Next come the children in the slums. Each of the little halls of the scores of slum posts must be crowded with them. Then comes the case of slum-dwellers personally known to the slum sisters—parcels are distributed to these. The lonely, the bedridden, harassed mothers too tired to come out, the respectable poor, unwilling to parade their poverty by coming to the little slum hall—these are all known to the slum sisters. To hundreds of them, the parcel brought to their house comes as a great and pleasant surprise. Help for the widespread work of the Salvation Army will be thankfully received by General Evangeline Booth, 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

The terrible total of industrial casualties represented by the official unemployment figures is decreasing; but while we rejoice with every man who passes out of the misery of being jobless, we ought to remember that "sympathy" (in the words of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales) "is not enough." The Winter Distress League has been formed to make it easier for all to put their sympathy for the unemployed into an active form. The League's object is to enable men not only to exist, but to regain the peace of mind and self-respect of which they have been robbed by the aimlessness and futility of their lives when they are without work. Therefore, it expends the largest part of its funds in setting men on useful jobs which do not divert work from normal market channels. The men are paid trade union rates of wages and are guaranteed security for at least thirteen weeks. Furthermore, those whose resources have been drained through long unemployment often need to get tools out of pawn, procure decent clothing, or pay travelling expenses. The principal activities of the League fall under five headings: (1) Hospital Employment Scheme; (2) Public Works Scheme; (3) Waste Lands Cultivation Scheme; (4) Provision



A CHRISTMAS PARTY IN A HOSPITAL IN LONDON: A "TURN" FROM OLYMPIA AMUSING THE YOUNGSTERS.

of help to enable men to take up definite jobs; (5) Boarding-out children in the country. During the past thirteen winter seasons the League has given work to 2022 men and enabled over 14,000 to take up work. The address of the Winter Distress League is 23, Bedford Row, W.C.1, to which contributions may be sent.

Only a small percentage of our sailors spend Christmas at home. But in more than a hundred ports of the world every British seaman can recapture the spirit of an English Christmas in the local hostel of the British Sailors' Society. At the London headquarters of the Society in Commercial Road, E. 14, preparations have been made for what will be a record Christmas festival. More than 300 sailors are expected to spend Christmas here. But the work of the Society does not finish there. Hundreds of men in Sailortown are "on the rocks" just now. Parcels of food and clothing are distributed to hundreds of the homes of these men at Christmastide. Since 1818 the British Sailors' Society has looked after our seamen with assistance, advice, and good comradeship when these are most needed. The traditional freemasonry of the Seven Seas is nowhere better exemplified than in the great work the Society performs. The Society recognises no distinction of class, creed, or colour. All gifts will be gratefully acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurer, Sir Frederick Sykes, P.C., G.C.S.I., etc., 680, Commercial Road, London, E.14.

Dr. Barnardo's first home was opened seventy years ago, when the founder found children sleeping out in all weathers because they simply had no home of their own. Since that day, 118,000 destitute children have passed through the doors of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, whose motto is "No destitute child ever refused admission." Naturally, Christmas is a great concern to those who have the responsibility of seeing that none of this great family are disappointed. Toys, dolls, games, books, sweets, warm garments, gloves, stockings, woollies—anything and everything is welcome on this occasion. It is also the desire of the Homes to give their enormous family the pleasure of a real Christmas dinner. For ten shillings one Barnardo child can be fed for a fortnight this Christmas, the season of happiness and giving. An appeal is being made that all who can help to provide a real Christmas treat for these children should send their gifts to the headquarters of the Homes (18-26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.).

But what of the 4500 young people in the care of the Waifs and Strays Society? The fulfilment of their Christmas hopes is a matter for real concern to the Society in these days. To be father and mother to a family of 4500 is no easy task, and the Society's income permits only of bare necessities.

Yet outside its doors there are so many children to whom even these are denied. Will you think of these children—and especially of those who are still outside the Homes, and in urgent need of the help which you can enable the Society to extend to these little sufferers by sending a donation to the Waifs and Strays Society? A shilling will provide a stocking; 2s. 6d. will purchase a pudding; ten shillings will feed two children for a week, so effective is the Society's excellent organisation. The Society's 105 Homes include nine for babies and toddlers, five for cripples, and also special vocational training Homes for fitting the children to take their place in the world. Their headquarters are at Old Town Hall, Kennington, S.E.11, where donations may be sent.

Working from seven centres in Stepney, Mile End, and Bethnal Green, the East End Mission is constantly employed in manifold efforts to benefit the



THE CLOWNS AMONG THE KIDDIES: THE CHRISTMAS SEASON BRIGHTENED FOR THE CHILDREN.

poor spiritually and temporarily. At this season of the year the workers are busily planning Christmas and New Year "treats" for 17,000 poor children, and the distribution of parcels of groceries to homes of poverty. Furthermore, on Christmas Day itself a "lonely souls" party will be held at headquarters. During the winter months about 53,000 free, satisfying breakfasts will be supplied to hungry boys and girls, so that they may start the day well. These breakfasts are a great boon, not only to the children, but also to anxious parents too poor to afford an adequate meal. While the Mission's philanthropic work is very extensive and carried on in various ways throughout the whole year, the spiritual basis is always kept well in mind—conversion to God, and the formation of Christian character being the chief objectives. This feature of the Society's work makes it particularly praiseworthy. Fuller details will be gladly supplied by the Superintendent, the Rev. Percy Ineson, East End Mission, Stepney Central Hall, Commercial Road, London, E.1, to whom also donations may be sent.

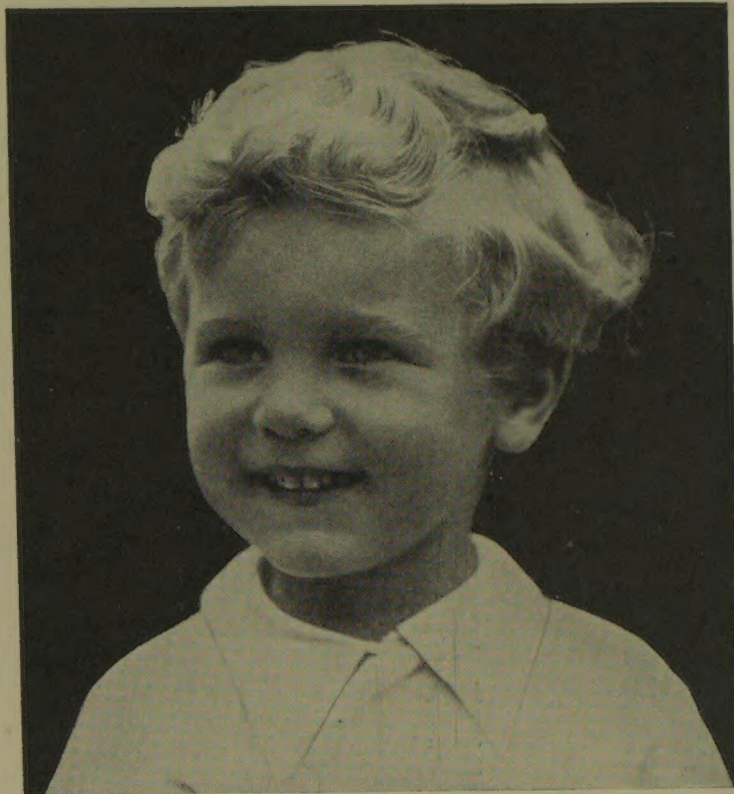
For more than sixty years the National Institute for the Blind has been doing a wonderful service in bringing mental and spiritual light into the dark lives of our sightless population. There are 65,000 blind persons in Great Britain to-day whose lives are made valuable to themselves and even to the community by the work of the Institute. Almost every book in Braille—and certainly every book in Moon type—read by the blind is produced by the Institute's presses. During the present year alone, three quarters of a million books and periodicals have been printed for the solace and instruction of sightless readers. Production is costly and the books are supplied to the blind at



CHRISTMASTIDE IN A FLOATING SCHOOL: TEA IN A MISSION BARGE FOR PUPILS OF A CANAL-BOAT MISSIONER.

about one-third of their production cost. These trading losses can only be met by voluntary gifts which the Institute receives from the charitably-minded public. In its Sunshine Homes, the Institute cares for the blind babies of the country, and there are hostels for the aged and sick and needy whose state is made yet heavier by their deprivation of sight. By educational work and instructional courses in handicrafts, blind people are trained in directions that enable them to be self-supporting despite their terrible affliction. A donation sent to the National Institute for the Blind, 224, Great Portland Street, London, W.1, will be used solely for those whose sad lot must call for the compassion of all of us.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES



Please be Santa Claus to a destitute little one this Christmas.

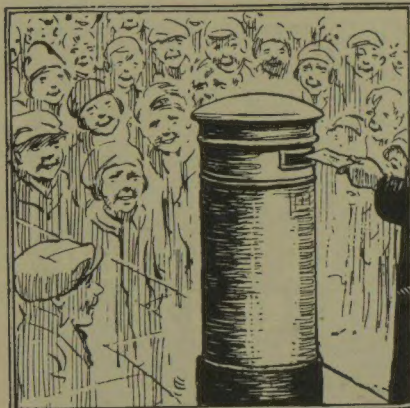
We are celebrating our 70th year of service on behalf of destitute children. Over 117,500 girls and boys already sheltered and given a chance in life; and our family always numbers about 8,300 children. Will you send a 70th Anniversary gift to our Fund to mark this special occasion?

A CHRISTMAS GIFT OF

10/-

will feed one boy or girl for a fortnight.

Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund" and crossed, addressed Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 92 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.



"AWAITING YOUR REPLY."

The East End MISSION

At all our 7 Centres

special and successful efforts will be made to

give happiness at Christmas

17,000 boys and girls will have their "Treat"—a long entertainment, a toy, and a big bag of "goodies." Cost 2/- each.

1,200 parcels of groceries for Christmas puddings, etc. will be distributed among needy families.

A LONELY SOULS

party will be given at Headquarters on Christmas Day.

Please send a kindly generous contribution to The Rev. Percy Ineson, Superintendent, Stepney Central Hall, Commercial Road, London, E.1

WHO LOOKS AFTER JACK?

A real British Christmas for our Sailors in home and foreign ports; hospitality for lighthouse keepers and lightshipmen, seamen who are "up against it"; and help for seamen's widows, orphans and dependents... these are the Christmas aims of the British Sailors' Society.



PLEASE SEND YOUR "CHRISTMAS CHEER" GIFT to the Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes, P.C., G.C.S.I., etc.

BRITISH SAILORS' SOCY.

680, Commercial Rd., London, E.14

Chairman: The Hon. L. W. Joynson-Hicks, M.A.

General Secretary: Herbert E. Barker



Where fishes fly and
oysters grow on trees

THE P. & O. "Strathmore" will cruise this winter to the palm-fringed tropical islands of the West Indies. Here, in the peaceful security of one of Britain's most favoured colonies, is scenery of exquisite beauty, a climate friendly as our midsummer, and a welcome from a kindly people... to which the comfort of the ship, good food and service, and spacious decks for sport or relaxation combine to make a wonderful holiday.

Winter Cruises by the new

STRATHMORE 23,500 tons

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Madeira, Santa Cruz de la Palma, Freetown (Sierra Leone), Las Palmas, Casablanca and Cadiz.

20 days.

Fares from 35 guineas.

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER of The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Presentation Plate: "THE NEW DESIGN"—after the picture
"A New Whip for the Dutch" by John Seymour Lucas, R.A., R.I.

Coloured Pictures:

- "The Belated Guest" by Erhard Amadeus-Dier.
- "Bringing home the Christmas Dinner" by Jakob Jordaens.
- "Travel through the Ages" by Lionel Edwards, R.I., (three pages).
- "Mystery and Imagination": by E. A. Poe. Illustrated by Segrelles.
- "Christmas Plays" by Muriel A. Broderick (four pages).
- "A Lament for a Dog's Demise" by Gustave Taubert.
- "The Mass of St. Giles" and "St. Giles elevating the Host" (two pages from the pictures in the National Gallery).
- "Why the fifteenth Hussars have captured colours as a Device" by Gilbert Holiday (double page).
- "Annamese Fairy Tales" (stories and illustrations by Louis Chochod).
- "The Emperor who wore Fetters at His Accession" (story and illustrations by Edward Osmond).
- "The Good Old Days of the snow and ice winter" (after the pictures by Hendrik Avercamp in the National Gallery).
- "A Piper of Dreams" by D. M. Wheeler.
- "Wishing you a Merry Christmas" by W. E. Webster.
- "Rag-Bag Figurines"—Historical miniatures by Mary Nicolls.
- "A Christmas Trencherman Beyond Compare" by Frank Reynolds.

STORIES AND OTHER PICTURES BY: Carola Oman, Marguerite Steen, Freeman Wills Crofts, Lady Troubridge, E. F. Benson, Gordon Nicoll, Edward Osmond, Steven Spurrier, W. R. S. Stott, A. K. Macdonald, Jack M. Faulkes.

ON SALE NOW

FOR FRIENDS AND RELATIVES—In Illness or Convalescence . . .



an entirely new and useful idea in Gifts

The "Skwotter" Back Support (fully patented) gives perfect relaxation to the whole body . . . takes all weight off the spine and gives a perfectly restful sitting position. One of many letters received says:

"I would like to tell you how pleased I am with the Skwotter. I had a serious abdominal operation some time ago, and I find the Skwotter one of the most restful seats I have ever sat in, and a great help to me at present."

It can be used in bed or in an ordinary easy-chair. Folds to a convenient size, and supplied in an indestructible finish (Orange or Blue), at leading stores or direct from Gallop's Ltd. (Dept. Z), 108 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1 with a Money-Back Guarantee of Satisfaction (7 days).

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C'ge Free U.K.
De Luxe Model
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I make a speciality of Rare British Colonial Stamps of all periods, THE PICK OF THE MARKET ALWAYS FINDS ITS WAY INTO MY STOCK, and many of the rarities in the most famous collections in the world have been supplied by me.

Selections sent on approval to any part of the world
RARITIES AT INVESTMENT PRICES.
Collectors interested should write without delay and thus secure some of the choicest items that come on the market.

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GERMANY



IVth OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN

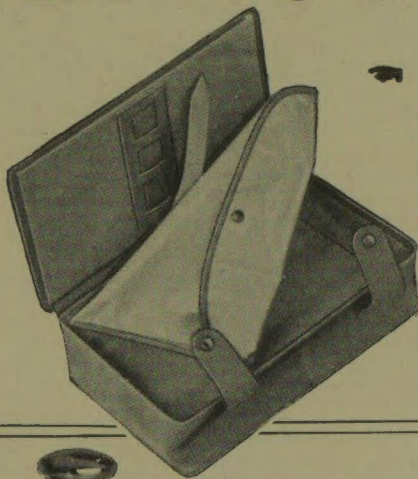
FEBRUARY 6th-16th

1936

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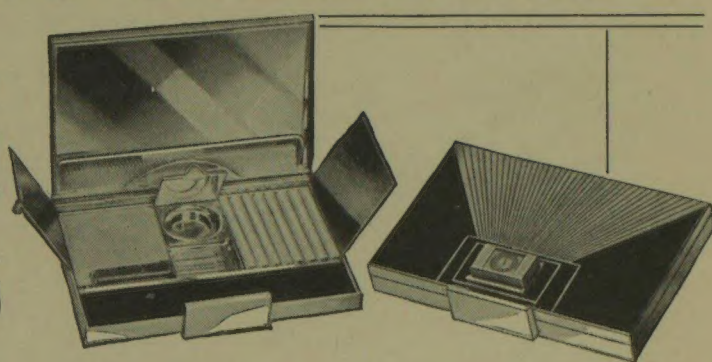


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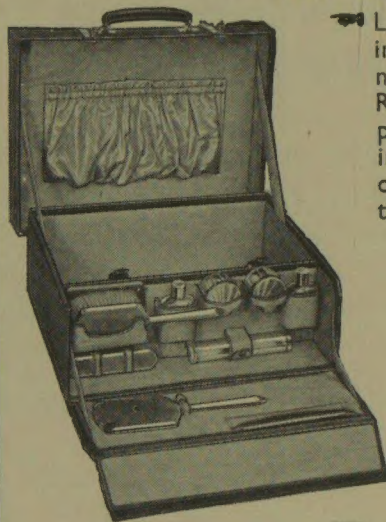
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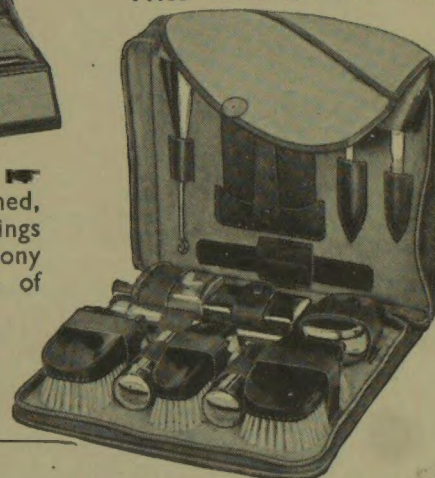
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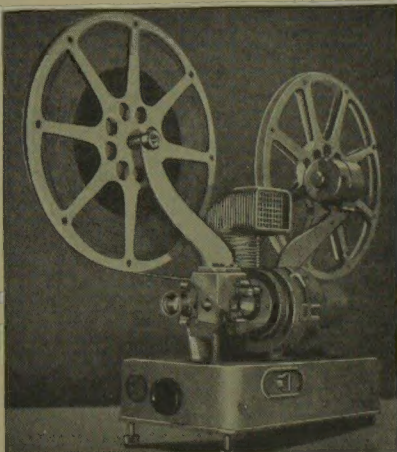
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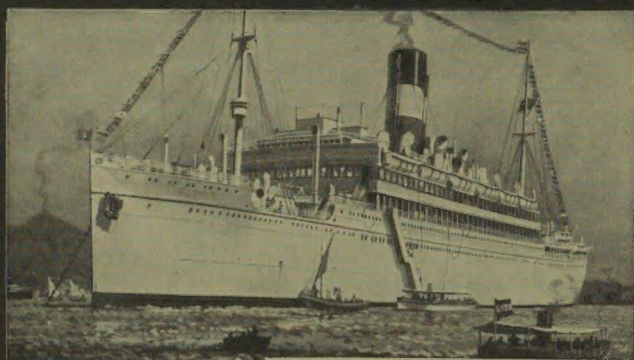
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1935.



AN EXILED KING'S RETURN TO HIS THRONE AFTER TWELVE YEARS: KING GEORGE II. OF THE HELLENES RE-ENTERING THE ROYAL PALACE IN ATHENS ON THE DAY OF HIS ARRIVAL.

As noted in our last issue, the King of the Hellenes arrived in Athens on November 25, and was welcomed with immense popular enthusiasm. Here he is seen entering his Palace again after twelve years of exile. Immediately on his landing at Phaleron he issued a proclamation, in which he said: "To-day,

recalled to my high duty, I am ready to work with all my strength and my knowledge for the moral and material welfare of my people, without exception. I consign the past to oblivion. I am resolved to assure equality and justice for all." Other incidents of his return are illustrated on a succeeding page.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

M. EMILE CAMMAERTS, in his excellent biography called "Albert of Belgium," makes a distinction which has some application to other matters in the present state of Europe. He insists especially that Albert never ceased to be a statesman when all the limelight was turned on his uniform as a soldier; and that he remained a very careful sort of constitutional monarch in spite of being a commander-in-chief. As a personal matter, it represents a certain element in his personality which was not deflected by destiny, either towards one extreme or the other. Fate cannot force a man to be a hero if he really prefers to be a coward or a traitor; for free will is mightier than fate. But when, in a certain limited sense, it might be said that fate forces a man into heroism, it still need not force him into heroics. This was a hero who very notably refused to be forced into heroics. He himself actually used about Belgian resistance a French phrase which M. Cammaerts cleverly translates as "cornered into heroism." It is one of the ironic things in history, precisely because he was one of the few princes apparently prepared by nature and externals to play such a part. If I might borrow a phrase about another prince of a neighbouring small nationality, I might well say like Horatio, "I saw him once; he was a goodly king." Perhaps goodly kings are rather rarer than good kings.

The quotation would be the more appropriate as coming from a Danish drama, because King Albert had the particular sort of good looks which we generally associate with the Scandinavians. In the ordinary romantic sense, King Albert looked like a Viking. In a sceptical historical sense, I may have my doubts about whether Vikings looked like King Albert. But it is amusing to remember that the Kaiser, for instance, who certainly had far less natural equipment for the part, always, and perhaps as a matter of patriotic policy, swaggered as a sort of stage warrior. The King of the Belgians, who really looked much more like a stage warrior, would probably have had more stage-fright on the stage. But he had no sort of fright on the stage of statesmanship and war; but the important point is that brought out by M. Cammaerts, that he was still a statesman even when he was at war. He was a realistic rather than a romantic character, even in his conscientiousness. In a word, he was a good knight; but he was not a knight-errant. That is, he was not a knight wandering: not wandering from the post of duty; not wandering from the point; not at all likely, either in their lovable or their lunatic aspects, to follow the wandering wits of Don Quixote.

Now, this is an aspect of modern kingship which, though we might well appear to have every reason for understanding it in England, we somehow do not seem to understand very well when it appears in Europe. It is a rather queer fact that, while we ourselves have a monarchy and a very popular monarch, we do not seem to be able to make any sense whatever of the contemporary movements towards monarchy in other countries. We never understood either the French rebellion against kings or the French reaction towards kingship. It might seem natural enough that we should not fully understand the demand for a Republic, while we were

retaining a Monarchy. It seems strange that we are quite as much puzzled by those among them who would like to restore the Monarchy that we have retained. Yet it is the rarest thing in the world to see anything sensible in the English newspapers about the modern monarchical movement in France.

And when I say sensible, I mean sensible; not favourable any more than unfavourable. I do not mean that French Royalism is not defined as it would be

consideration of numbers in politics is always difficult as a speculation and often worthless as a test. Very few English people, to judge by the English Press, have the least notion of what an ordinary hard-headed, realistic, rather pessimistic Frenchman means by calling himself a Royalist.

And the mistake is mixed up with the same type of mistakes as those of the mere sentimentalists who saw Albert only as a knight-errant in silver armour

by moonlight or moonshine; as if Albert of Belgium had been exactly like Ludwig of Bavaria. The mistake is that most English people still think of the French Monarchy as a mass of magnificent trappings and housings and heraldic quarterings; largely founded on the rhetoric of Burke, who declared that the age of chivalry was past, but hardly realised that it had passed a very long time before the French Revolution. They can only imagine the defenders of such a Crown as a sort of old Diehard Cavaliers being an unconscionably long time a-dying. They are evidently unaware that, rightly or wrongly, a number of the best brains in France have come to a belief in Monarchy, which they have reached by exactly the same rigid, rational, relentlessly logical process by which the Jacobins came to disbelieve in Monarchy. I am not especially supporting them. I am a romantic sort of person myself, and for that reason I am rather fond of Democracy, and even of Republics. I only say it is stupid to suppose, in the case of France, that Royalism is a form of romanticism, when in fact it is a form of rationalism. The case which a man like Charles Maurras makes out for the King is as cold and scientific and systematic as the case which a man like Bentham made out for the Economic Man. It is really too rationalistic for the religion of the country; hence the quarrel about the *Action Française*. But anyhow, nobody will understand it by supposing that a hundred swords have leapt from their scabbards to defend the Lilies and the Crown of St. Louis.

About all this modern case for Monarchy our own Press seems to be utterly bewildered. For instance, it insists on describing all the French anti-Parliamentarians as Fascists. This is merely a matter of knowing a little history; especially the most neglected history, which is recent history. More than fifty years before a Fascist was ever heard of, people in Paris had launched the attack on the corruption of Parliaments. They did not all infer that because Parliaments were corrupt, Kings would be better.

Paul Déroulède and most of the other leaders were Democrats, and even Republicans. But they were the beginning of the movement of which Fascism has merely been the end. But I doubt if there are many Fascists in France, on the one side or the other. France has the longest of all European memories of united rule. Italy has no memories of united rule; it was not really achieved by Mazzini, but only by Mussolini. France, in its present mood, if it does not have a Republic, will have a Monarchy; and though there is always something to be said for a Dictatorship, it is totally different from a Monarchy. I think it was Mr. McNair Wilson who put it perfectly: "The Dictator must always be the Party's Man and not the People's Man." The man originally meant to be the People's Man was the King.



THE DEATH OF THE KING'S UNMARRIED SISTER: H.R.H. PRINCESS VICTORIA, WHO PASSED AWAY PEACEFULLY ON DECEMBER 3, AGED SIXTY-SEVEN.

It was announced in a bulletin of December 3 that "Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria has had a peaceful death"; and the arrangements for the State Opening of Parliament by the King on that day were cancelled. Princess Victoria, who was born at Marlborough House on July 6, 1868, was the second daughter of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and was three years younger than King George. She rarely took an active part in public life, but invariably accompanied her father and mother at official functions, and was ever ready to help in charitable work. After King Edward's death, she was her mother's constant and devoted companion, and nursed her in her last illness. Later, she became President of the Queen Alexandra Rose Day Fund. Princess Victoria always considered her vocation to be the care of the sick, and once told a friend that, if she had not been born a Princess, she would have become a hospital nurse. After Queen Alexandra's death she went to live at Iver, Bucks, where she was greatly beloved for her charities and her keen interest in village affairs. More recently she had also had a flat near the Marble Arch, but she always preferred country life. In the Royal Family she was affectionately known as "Toria," and she was one of the best-read of its members. She had many hobbies, especially bookbinding, in which she was very successful, winning a number of prizes at exhibitions. She was also interested in music, gardening, needlework, photography, and the collection of old glass and silver.

by French Royalists. I mean that French Royalism is not criticised as it would be by French Communists or French Atheists or French Freemasons. It would seem as if the typical English publicist had permanently got hold of the wrong end of the stick; not without a vague reversion to the days when any stick was good enough to beat the French with. The more insular sort of Briton, having scolded his neighbours throughout the nineteenth century for having a Republican Government at all, is now, in the twentieth century, equally intolerant of the French case against the French Republic. I am not now discussing how many French people support that French case; I only say that even those English people who might support it would probably not understand it. It is a question of quality and not of quantity; and the

THE RESTORED MONARCH BEGINS A NEW ERA FOR GREECE: INCIDENTS OF KING GEORGE II.'S ARRIVAL IN ATHENS.



THE KING OF THE HELLENES RETURNS TO GREECE AFTER TWELVE YEARS OF EXILE: KING GEORGE II. STEPPING ASHORE AT PHALERON FROM A PINNACE OF THE GREEK CRUISER "HELLE," WHICH HAD BROUGHT HIM HOME.



JUST AFTER HIS LANDING AT PHALERON: KING GEORGE II. (IN UNIFORM) WITH GENERAL KONDYLIS, THEN PRIME MINISTER.

KING GEORGE II. of the Hellenes landed at the Naval Air Station at Phaleron on November 25, and was welcomed by the Premier, General Kondylis, and other Ministers. Huge crowds acclaimed him on his drive into Athens, where he attended a *Te Deum* in the Cathedral, and placed a wreath on the Unknown Soldier's Tomb. He then proceeded to his Palace, and stood on the balcony acknowledging cheers. Later, General Kondylis objected to the political amnesty (regarding the March revolt) in the comprehensive form the King desired. His Majesty, however, insisted on fulfilling his promise to forget the past, and on Dec. 1, assured of the Army's loyalty, charged M. Demerdjis to form a business Ministry and hold free elections. The King then signed an amnesty applying to prisoners in Greece and fugitives abroad, including M. Venizelos and General Plastiras.



ATHENS ACCLAIMS THE KING OF THE HELLENES ON HIS RESTORATION: THE GREAT CROWD BEFORE THE PALACE, ON WHOSE BALCONY STANDS KING GEORGE II. ACKNOWLEDGING CHEERS AFTER THE MANNER OF BRITISH ROYALTY AT DUCKINGHAM PALACE.



AT THE GRAVE OF THE GREEK UNKNOWN SOLDIER IN ATHENS: KING GEORGE II. (IN FRONT OF THE GROUP IN RIGHT FOREGROUND) SALUTING AFTER HAVING PLACED A WREATH UPON IT.



OUTSIDE THE CATHEDRAL, IN WHICH THE KING HAD ATTENDED A "TE DEUM," ON THE DAY OF HIS RETURN TO ATHENS: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCENE AS HE LEFT THE BUILDING.

HOUSE-BREAKING AT A FAMOUS "SIGHT": DEMOLISHING THE PALAIS DU TROCADÉRO, PARIS — BUILT FOR THE 1878 EXHIBITION; COMING DOWN FOR THAT OF 1937.



ENTRANCE OF EXHIBITION OF 1937
TROCADÉRO

FAÇADE AND LA PLACE DU TROCADÉRO

BUILDINGS TO ARISE ON THE SITE OF THE TROCADÉRO: THE DESIGN OF THE ARCHITECTS FOR THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE EXHIBITION OF 1937, SHOWING THE EIFFEL TOWER, HITHERTO HIDDEN FROM VIEW.



DYNAMITED AFTER THE REMOVAL OF EVERYTHING DETACHABLE: THE TROCADÉRO IN COURSE OF DEMOLITION; A VIEW OF THE INTERIOR, SHOWING MEN AT WORK ON THE SKY-LINE OF THE ROOF.



A SCENE REMINISCENT OF BOMBARDMENT EFFECTS IN THE GREAT WAR: WORKMEN ENGAGED IN DEMOLISHING THE FAMOUS TROCADÉRO IN PARIS.



THE TROCADÉRO AS IT APPEARED DURING A STAGE OF DEMOLITION: AN EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE BUILDING ERECTED AT IMMENSE COST FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878, AND NOW MAKING WAY FOR THAT OF 1937.



DETAIL OF THE VANISHING TROCADÉRO'S INTERIOR: A BOX WITH DAMAGED STATUES; AND WORKMEN REMOVING DÉBRIS.



DEPOSED FROM THEIR HIGH ESTATE AND RELEGATED TO AN OPEN SPACE OUTSIDE: A FORLORN GROUP OF BRONZE STATUES FROM THE TROCADÉRO.



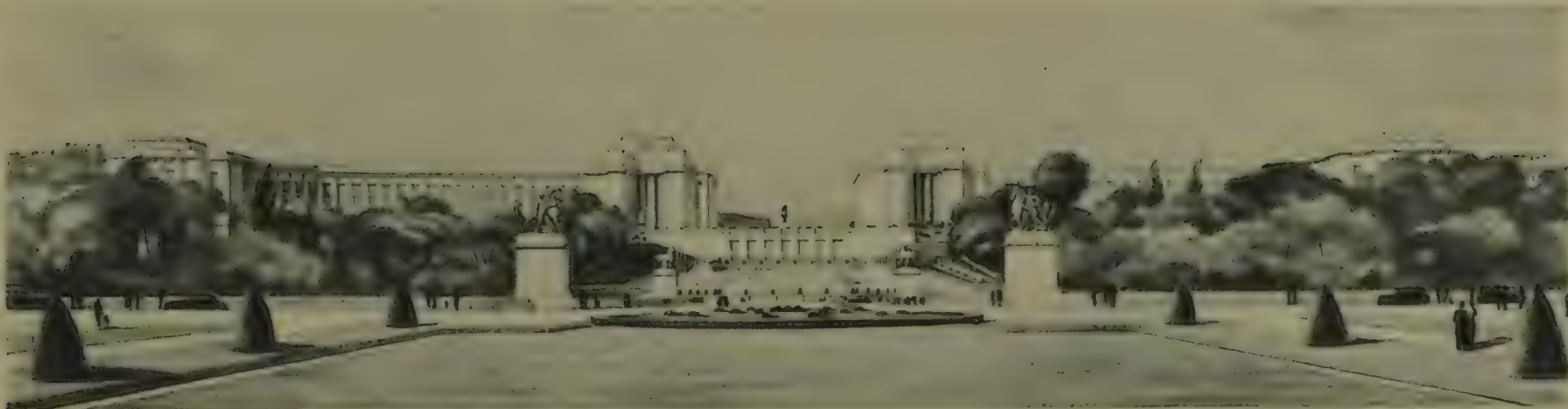
BLOWN DOWN BY A GALE ON DECEMBER 1: THE GREAT ARCH OVER THE STAGE OF THE SALLE DE SPECTACLE AT THE TROCADÉRO.

The vast scale on which the 1937 International Exhibition in Paris is being planned may be gathered from the fact that, nearly two years in advance, a famous building, the Trocadéro, is being demolished to clear a space for the Exhibition entrance and façade. After everything detachable in the building had been removed, the remainder was blown up with dynamite. On December 1, the day before this operation began, the central arch over the stage of the Salle de Spectacle was blown down by a gale. The design for the new Exhibition frontage is shown in the top left illustration on this page and two on the page opposite. In a description of the Trocadéro in Baedeker's "Paris" we read: "The Palais du Trocadéro is an imposing building in the Oriental style, designed for the Exhibition of 1878. The central part, a circular edifice flanked by two minarets 230 ft. high, contains a festal hall (with 6000 seats and

a colossal organ). The building is surrounded by lofty arcades in two storeys, crowned with thirty statues relating to art, science and industry. The dome is surmounted by a colossal statue of Fame, by A. Mercié. The building is flanked by two curved wings, ending in pavilions 383 yards apart." The theatre of the Trocadéro was inaugurated in June 1890, by a company of the Comédie Française. In 1900 the Trocadéro was restored. A note on the photographs showing demolition work states that the new buildings will contain a subterranean theatre and five museums, necessitating enormous excavations. The whole task, it is said, will require some 900,000 working days, and will be mainly carried out by the unemployed. The new theatre, situated beneath the central terrace, between the two entrance buildings, will contain 3500 seats. The architects are MM. Jacques Carlu, Louis H. Boileau, and Léon Azema. Mr. Carlu

(Continued opposite.)

THE VANISHING TROCADÉRO: THE OLD BUILDINGS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.



BUILDINGS FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1937 TO REPLACE THE TROCADÉRO, NOW UNDER DEMOLITION: THE DESIGN FOR THE MAIN EXHIBITION ENTRANCE AS IT WILL APPEAR FROM THE FOOT OF THE EIFFEL TOWER IN THE CHAMP DE MARS, A POINT OF VIEW OPPOSITE TO THAT IN THE TOP LEFT ILLUSTRATION ON THE FACING PAGE.



THE CENTRAL PART OF THE DESIGN (SEEN IN THE TOP ILLUSTRATION ON THIS PAGE) FOR THE ENTRANCE BUILDINGS OF THE 1937 PARIS EXHIBITION, ON THE SITE OF THE VANISHING TROCADÉRO: A NEARER VIEW SHOWING (IN THE RIGHT BACKGROUND) A CAMPANILE, WHOSE INCLUSION IN THE SCHEME WAS PROVISIONAL.



A GREAT BUILDING ERECTED FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878 NOW DISAPPEARING TO MAKE WAY FOR THAT OF 1937: A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE TROCADÉRO AS IT WAS BEFORE DEMOLITION BEGAN, WITH A SUPERIMPOSED OUTLINE OF THE NEW BUILDINGS TO ARISE ON THE SITE.

Continued.

has constructed a similar theatre in Toronto. "The new plans for the coming Exhibition," says a French writer, "resulted from an agreement between the City of Paris, the State, and the Chemin de Fer de l'Est. Between the Alma Bridge and the Pont des Invalides the right bank of the Seine will be devoted to art and certain sciences, and the left bank to the gardening section. Between the Pont des Invalides and the Pont Alexandre III: the right bank will be occupied by radio, and the left bank by rail transport. The Esplanade des

Invalides will contain the amusement section. The Grand Palais of the Champs Elysées, on the side of the Avenue Victor Emmanuel III., will be devoted to science, while on the side of the Avenue Nicolas II. will be the air and road transport section. . . . The Trocadéro, which has lasted for fifty-seven years, and which we have tried to admire, now looks quite admirable since they have begun to demolish it. It was thought to have been constructed of material that would not last; but that idea was incorrect, for it has proved hard to pull down"

EDWARD SHACKLETON, SON OF HIS FATHER:

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY EXPEDITION TO ELLESMERE ISLAND, IN THE CANADIAN ARCTIC, ORGANISED BY HIM AND LED BY DR. NOEL HUMPHREYS.



WITH THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY ELLESMERE ISLAND EXPEDITION ORGANISED BY MR. EDWARD SHACKLETON, SON OF SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON, THE GREAT EXPLORER: AN ESKIMO USING A WHITE SEALING SCREEN.



THE SEAL-STALKER BEHIND THE SCREEN CONCEALING HIM FROM HIS QUARRY: HUNTING WHICH ENSURED A PLENTIFUL MEAT SUPPLY TO THE EXPEDITION WHEN IT WAS IN ELLESMERE ISLAND TOWARDS THE END OF MAY.



THE ELLESMERE ISLAND EXPEDITION SLEDGING ON THE GRANT LAND ICE-CAP; A DESOLATE TRACT OF THE CANADIAN ARCTIC.



THE ARCTIC HUNTER'S CRAFT: BLOWING UP THE CORPSE OF A WALRUS IN ORDER THAT IT MAY FLOAT!



A PARTY OF THE EXPEDITION PHOTOGRAPHED CROSSING ROUGH SEA-ICE; ONE OF THE MANY OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED BY THE EXPLORERS.



AT BACHE PENINSULA (IN ELLESMERE ISLAND), WHERE SHACKLETON AND BENTHAM CARRIED OUT TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS, AND INTERESTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS WERE ALSO MADE: AN ABANDONED POLICE-POST.



THE EXPLORERS' DIFFICULTIES IN NORTH GREENLAND: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON BROTHER JOHN GLACIER DURING THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO REACH ROBERTSON BAY FROM ETAH, A PRELIMINARY TO THE ELLESMERE ISLAND JOURNEYS.

The Oxford University Expedition to Ellesmere Island, in the Canadian Arctic, reached Scotland safely on their return journey in October. It was organised by Mr. Edward Shackleton, son of the late Sir Ernest Shackleton, with Dr. Noel Humphreys as leader. The University authorities gave it their support and financial backing; while the Canadian Government, the Royal Geographical Society, over seventy firms, and a large number of private subscribers also contributed. Perhaps the most important discoveries were made by Stallworthy and Moore in Grant Land, the exploration of which was the main objective of the Expedition. They

made their way up the coast of Greenland as rapidly as possible, encountering some very rough ice and blizzards, with temperatures running down to nearly 40. Moore, with one Eskimo, managed to push on through the United States Range into unknown Grant Land, until he was within sight of a new range of mountains 10,000 ft. high—the British Empire Range. The second party, consisting of Dr. Humphreys, surveyor, and David Haig-Thomas, ornithologist, sledged across from Greenland to Ellesmere Island, where they attempted to cross the Grinnell Land ice-cap. After sighting some new mountains in the interior, they were stopped

(Continued opposite.)

NEW TRAILS IN THE CANADIAN ARCTIC: THE FLAG PLANTED IN SIGHT OF THE NEWLY-FOUND BRITISH EMPIRE RANGE.



RECORDING THE EXPEDITION'S FOREMOST ACHIEVEMENT: MOORE PHOTOGRAPHED BESIDE THE FLAG PLANTED BY HIM AT 9000 FT. IN GRANT LAND, WITHIN SIGHT OF THE HITHERTO UNKNOWN BRITISH EMPIRE RANGE AND THE POLAR SEA.



THE DIFFICULTIES OF SLEDGING OVER THE PRESSURE ICE, FORCED UP INTO HIGH RIDGES: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN JUST AS THE SLEDGE COMING OVER THE RISE WAS ABOUT TO OVERRUN ITS DOG-TEAM BELOW.



THE GRANDEUR OF NATURE IN THE ARCTIC: A CAVE IN THE FACE OF A GLACIER WHICH DWARFS THE EXPLORER.



THE BREAK-UP OF THE ICE DURING JUNE: BENTHAM, OF THE EXPEDITION, FERRYING BACK A DOG WHICH HAD BEEN MAROONED.

Continued.

by very deep snow, and, changing their plans, crossed over Flagler Pass to Western Ellesmere Island. Here they found themselves in country ideally situated for winter travel, with a promise of game, and they came across numerous musk-ox tracks. Eventually they returned to Etah (Greenland) a few days before the Grant Land party, having covered nearly a thousand miles and mapped new territory. The third party, consisting of Bentham, geologist, and Shackleton, surveyor, also crossed to Ellesmere Island. There they spent two or three weeks in the neighbourhood of Bache Peninsula, and Bentham was able to make a very

good collection of fossils, mostly trilobites in excellent condition; while Shackleton reconnoitred the glaciers at the head of Princess Marie Bay, and took a number of sun observations for latitude and longitude, checked by wireless time-signals. In the third week in April they pushed North up the coast to Scoresby Bay, which was explored to its limit, and the somewhat mythical Victoria and Albert Mountains, originally seen by Nares from his ship and placed by him on the map twenty miles inland, were actually found to border its shores. The summer was spent at Etah, much ornithological, botanical, and geological work being carried out.

HIS SOUL GOES MARCHING ON.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"FREDERICK DELIUS": By CLARE DELIUS.*

(PUBLISHED BY IVOR NICHOLSON AND WATSON.)

"THE greatest composer in the world to-day, the most exquisite and the most precious mind in music this country has ever produced—and for the last fifty years any country has produced—is an Englishman. He is Frederick Delius." The words were spoken at Leeds by Sir Thomas Beecham; and if the claim seems bold, it was made by Sir Thomas not once, but repeatedly—indeed, throughout the whole of Delius's working life. It was largely through the faith and the advocacy of this apostle that the British nation escaped the reproach of neglecting a composer whom competent judges agree to have been a genius of the first order. England *did* escape that reproach; for, as the writer of this memoir insists, it is quite erroneous to suggest, as is often done, that Delius was known and appreciated only on the Continent and ignored by his fellow-countrymen. Actually, from 1907 onwards, his works were constantly performed in England (largely through the unwavering enthusiasm of Sir Thomas Beecham), the critics, if often puzzled, were always respectful to him, and his reputation steadily grew. It is true that he was sixty-eight before he received the full recognition of his powers; but on the whole it is true to say, and it is very desirable that it should be said, that Delius "achieved his eminence in the world of music first and foremost through the appreciation of the English public and not from the backwash of the kudos he acquired abroad."

It was a strange and memorable occasion when, at the Delius Festival in 1929—the crown of Sir Thomas Beecham's championship—there appeared before the public a composer motionless in an invalid chair, stone-blind, and with a face painfully like a death-mask—yet noble in death. Delius's affliction came upon him quickly and wrought complete physical devastation—but, every reader will be glad to learn, left the mind, the invention, and even the spirits unimpaired. There is no doubt that a man of genius thus stricken appealed to the public imagination as a "pathetic figure," and this impression was heightened by Mr. Gunn's well-known Academy portrait. We can well understand Miss Clare Delius's feeling that the last phase of her brother's life was the least characteristic, and the public is indebted to her for recalling the man in the full force of his abounding vitality.

His was a strange and improbable life. His father migrated from Germany, as a young man, to try his fortune in the flourishing wool industry of Bradford. He succeeded and prospered, and proceeded to found a typical Yorkshire family of the late Victorian period. Though a generous, cultivated, and, in some respects, a kindly man, he ruled his family, according to the evidence of his daughter, by fear. Like many another parent of the time, he tyrannised over his children with the best of motives—"all for their own good"—imposing on them a code of arbitrary and rigid ideas and allowing not the least scope for their individuality. Frederick was a problem from the age of seven, when he developed an extraordinary gift, almost wholly untutored, for piano and violin, and showed beyond doubt that his whole thought and interest were destined to lie in music. Music was, to the German Delius Senior, a noble art and an admirable accomplishment, but it was "no profession for a gentleman." Wool, and wool alone—or, more accurately, "Wool and Noil"—was the station in life to which God had called Frederick Delius! To the end of his days, the father held this view, even after Frederick had achieved fame, and even after Edward Grieg had assured the astonished old gentleman that his son was among the very Olympians. To the end, it was regarded as a regrettable incident, not to be mentioned in the family circle, that a son of Julius Delius had not only adopted a profession unbecoming to the genteel society of Bradford, but had had the insolence to prove his father wrong.

Frederick's faint attempts to learn to love wool ended, inevitably, in farce, and after painful conflicts, he obtained release and escaped to America. Thereafter, the scenes of his life are like those of a fantastic drama.

First scene. A young Englishman, who is—most comically—supposed to be planting oranges in Florida, sits in a shack on Solano Grove, amid tropical scenes and far from any other habitation, playing all day on the



MR. JULIUS DELIUS, FATHER OF FREDERICK DELIUS: A BITTER OPPONENT OF HIS SON'S MUSICAL AMBITIONS UNTIL CONVERTED TO APPROVAL BY GRIEG.

"My father... from the best of motives... almost succeeded in wrecking my brother's career and robbing the world of the fruits of his musical genius... He was essentially German... an iron disciplinarian... Grieg told my father, in effect, that it would be a crime to cut his (Fred's) career short now. My father... very reluctantly allowed himself to be persuaded."

piano which has been transported with the greatest difficulty from the nearest town. Presently, a chance acquaintance, a Mr. Ward, who values music above all earthly things, comes to stay with him; and from Mr. Ward, the phthisic organist of Jacksonville, Fla., who realises with ecstasy that never again will he have such a pupil as this, Delius gets his first real and systematic instruction in the technique of composition. This was the astonishing scene which our Mr. Tattersfield, of Delius and Co., Wool and Noil Merchants, witnessed and reported when he was sent to see how Frederick was getting on with the oranges.

Next scene. "The celebrated and well-known musician, Professor Delius, has arrived in the home town and is open to give lessons to a selected number of musical aspirants." The home town was Danville, Va., and there the "celebrated and well-known" professor seems to have made quite a hit with the aspirants and to have maintained himself comfortably. He passes on to the responsibilities of "teacher of the piano, violin and theory" at Roanoke Female College, "A Finishing School for Young Women of the Baptist Denomination." Soon he is an organist

and Norwegian, and commonly spoke all three languages in his household at Grez.) It marked an epoch in Delius's life when one day, in a Leipzig beer-hall, Edward Grieg heard a composition by the unknown young Englishman; it was performed, as an act of good nature, by the orchestra in return for a barrel of beer. Grieg was immediately convinced that a remarkable future lay before the young student, and, as we have mentioned, conveyed his opinion emphatically to Delius Senior. The latter, to his credit, made no further attempt to bring back the truant to a life of commerce, and gave him an allowance without conditions. At this point, enter Uncle Theodore—a remarkable character, as described by Miss Clare Delius, "a throwback to the aristocracy of the eighteenth century." Uncle Theodore not only financed the production of some of his nephew's orchestral compositions, but bequeathed him a small income. Miss Delius points out that, in a material sense, her brother was always lucky. Unlike the neglected genius of romance, and in spite of his roving and adventures, he was never at any time in real want.

Next scene. The Latin Quarter, *fin de siècle*. The Latin Quarter which still retained, though perhaps somewhat artificially, the tradition of Mimi and Rudolfo, of Trilby and Little Billee. Here Delius hobnobbed with Strindberg, Gauguin, Alphonse Marie Mucha, and many a lesser one whose art, though immensely important then in the purlieus of Montparnasse, has suffered oblivion since. Here, in the little *crémierie* of Mme. Charlotte, the handsome young Englishman was observed daily with his cronies by Jelka Rosen, a Serbian girl student of music whom he was soon to marry. Their romance, born in an atmosphere where romance is usually short-lived, endured undimmed to the end.

Next scene. Grez-sur-Loing: an old château, mellow and sun-blessed, the untroubled retreat which Delius had



IN HIS CHILDHOOD DAYS AT BRADFORD: FREDERICK DELIUS IN 1865-6, AGED THREE.



WHEN HE WAS BECOMING CELEBRATED AS A COMPOSER: FREDERICK DELIUS IN 1911, AGED FORTY-NINE.

"The year (1910) which saw the presentation of 'A Village Romeo and Juliet' at Covent Garden was also notable for the production of 'Brigg Fair,' an English rhapsody for orchestra, at Basle. This, perhaps one of his most famous works, was such an immense success that before the year was out it had been played in nearly every concert hall of importance in Germany. It was given for the first time in England at the Halle Concert in Manchester on November 9, 1911."

always desired for the consummation of his work. Here, in Arcadian surroundings, the artist lived for the remainder of his life, making few excursions into the outside world, but visited often by chosen friends. There was one rude interruption in 1914, when it seemed likely that the Germans would swoop on Paris and beyond. Burying a few treasured possessions, and carrying, through every kind of difficulty, the most precious possession of all—a Gauguin canvas—Delius and his wife found refuge in Orleans. When the threat had passed, they returned to Grez to find their home stripped and gutted, not by the enemy, but by the French troops who had occupied it. It was made anew, and sheltered them to the end.

Last scene of all. The blind paralytic living for nine years physically disabled, tended with the utmost devotion by his wife—uncomplaining, and, in the world of his imagination, still untrammelled and undaunted. Honours had come upon him, and there, among his figs and peaches, Frederick Delius, C.H., Freeman of the City of Bradford, hero of an unforgettable musical *furor*, died, leaving a heritage which, musicians tell us, is imperishable.

Throughout all his vicissitudes, Delius had been extremely industrious and prolific. By 1929 he had produced some two hundred works. His artistic conscience was always sensitive, and he set himself the most exacting

[Continued on page 1074.]



THE FAMOUS YORKSHIRE MUSICIAN AS A YOUNG MAN: FREDERICK DELIUS, WITH HIS FOUR YOUNGER SISTERS.

"The family comprised ten girls and four boys. It was the age of unrestricted childhood, and there would have been fourteen to surround the table had not two died in infancy. The family consisted of Ernest, Elise, Minnie, Frederick—the subject of this biography—Rose, Max, Clare, Willy, Lucy—these last two died in infancy—Marguerita, Hedwig, Lily, Theodora, and Elfreda."

in New York—for he has "picked up" the organ, as well as the violin, casually, *en passant*.

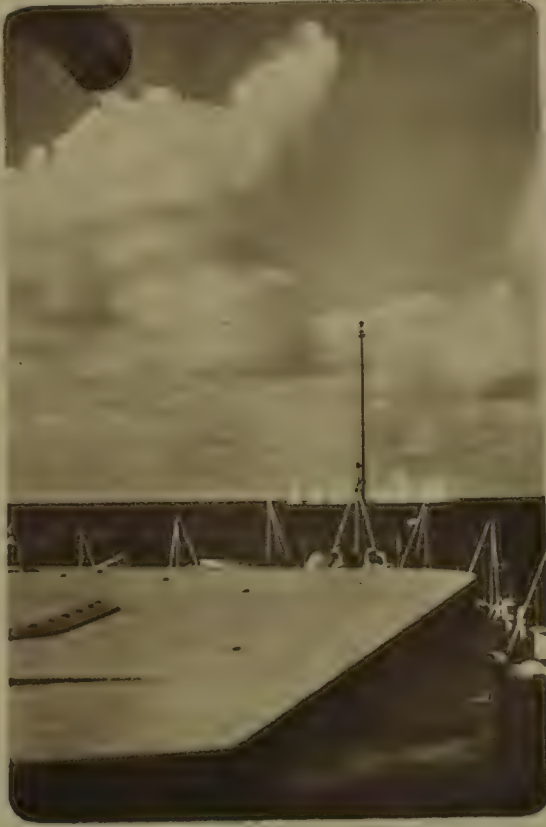
Next scene. Leipzig, in 1886, whither his father, made anxious by his wanderings and his long silences, had been persuaded to send him. Delius was a student at Leipzig for about two years, and a good deal of that time he spent in Norway. (He became equally fluent in French, German,

* "Frederick Delius: Memories of My Brother." By Clare Delius. (Ivor Nicholson and Watson; 15s.)

THE NAVY'S BATTLE-PRACTICE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, OFF ALEXANDRIA.



DURING THE MANŒUVRES RECENTLY CARRIED OUT BY THE ROYAL NAVY OFF ALEXANDRIA, WHICH WERE ATTENDED BY PRINCE MOHAMED ALI AND THE EGYPTIAN CABINET: H.M.S. "AJAX" UNDER WAY; SHOWING THE AIRCRAFT CARRIED ABAFT HER FUNNEL.



PHASES OF THE ROYAL NAVAL EXERCISES OFF ALEXANDRIA, WHICH WERE ATTENDED BY EGYPTIAN NOTABLES: (LEFT) CRUISERS FIRING; (CENTRE) THE SPLASHES MARKING THE FALL OF THE SHELLS IN THE FIRST SALVO FIRED BY THE BATTLESHIPS, STRADDLING THE TARGET; AND (RIGHT) THE CRUISER "BERWICK" RETURNING TO PORT WITH THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, INCLUDING PRINCE MOHAMED ALI.

Extensive British naval manœuvres were carried out in the Mediterranean, off Alexandria, on November 21. They were watched from the cruiser "Berwick" by Prince Mohamed Ali; and by the Egyptian Prime Minister and his Cabinet; as well as by Sir Miles Lampson, the High Commissioner. The Prince was welcomed by a salute of twenty-one guns. Five battleships, six cruisers, eighteen destroyers, and two aircraft-carriers took part in the Exercises. The battleships,

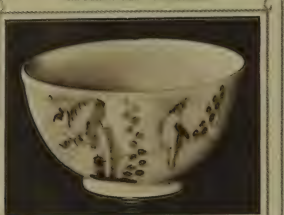
opening fire at a range of eleven miles, amazed the spectators by straddling the target with the first salvo of their fifteen-inch shells. Several direct hits followed. Previously the cruisers had opened fire at five miles and given proof of the great accuracy of their gunnery. Later, the destroyers made a torpedo attack on the battleships; and the day concluded with sixty aeroplanes swooping down out of the sky on the fleet, flashes marking the spot where their "bombs" fell.



1. A SUNG CELADON BOWL FOUND IN A RIVER SANDBANK NEAR TENASSERIM.



2. A MING "DUCK AND DRAKE" POT FROM THE SAME SOURCE AS THE BOWL IN FIG. 1.



3. A MING RICE BOWL, ONE OF SEVERAL FOUND IN A CAVITY UNDER THE ROOTS OF A TREE THAT HAD BEEN BLOWN DOWN.



4. SALVED FROM THE SEA BY A PEARL DIVER: TWELFTH-CENTURY SUNG LUNG CH'UAN DISH.



5. RETRIEVED FROM RIVER MUD IN BURMA: A CHINESE BOWL, OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY (DIAMETER, 13 IN.).



6. FOUND IN THE MUD OF A CREEK NEAR MERGUL: A CHINESE JAR WITH LOTUS DECORATION.



7. A VASE IN THE STYLE OF WAN LI (1573 TO 1619) FROM TONBYAW, LOWER BURMA.



8. ANOTHER CHINESE VASE FROM TONBYAW, WHICH WAS FORMERLY A CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE IN BURMA.



9. A CHINESE BOWL, WHICH WAS FOUND AT TONBYAW, A PLACE ONCE INHABITED BY MAHOMEDAN TRADERS FROM INDIA.



10. A COVERED BOWL FROM TONBYAW OF ABOUT 1700 A.D., ONE OF THE LATEST PIECES.

THE UNSUSPECTED LAND-ROUTE—NOW DISCOVERED— EXAMPLES OF THE SUNG, MING, AND OTHER PERIODS FOUND CHINESE ANTIQUES THAT EXERTED A STRANGE POWER OVER

WITH the Exhibition of Chinese works of art at Burlington House attracting so much attention, readers of "The Illustrated London News" will be interested to hear that the land-route, over which a great deal of Chinese porcelain was carried in early times, has recently been identified. The popular notion that porcelain was brought from China direct to the West by ship is only true of the seventeenth century and after, when some was taken home in Dutch and, later, in French and English vessels. Before that date, right back to the twelfth century—that is to say, during the Sung, Yuan, and Ming dynasties—there was no carriage of porcelain direct to the Mediterranean, if exception is made of the few pieces the Portuguese imported as curiosities. It filtered to that destination in the following way. Leaving ports like Macao in Southern China by junk, it was brought down the coast and into Siam, where it was purchased by Indian and Persian dealers resident there. The agents of these men transported it thereafter chiefly across a narrow part of the Malay peninsula, called the province of Tenasserim, from the port of which, Mergul, it was either taken in Indian ships across the Bay of Bengal to Muscat, and thence distributed over the continent, or in Persian and Arab ships to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, from whence it reached Cairo, Constantinople, Venice, and, very occasionally, England. The fact that porcelain was carried across the Malay peninsula via Tenasserim and Mergul was not understood until, last year, I had the good fortune to prove it by the discovery there of a series of Sung and Ming wares. A general trade-route was known, of course, to have existed in the past over that area, but it had not been recorded that Sung and Ming porcelains travelled that way when going to the courts and palaces of India and the Near East. By permission of Mr. Eumorfopoulos and the Oriental Ceramic Society, before which body I read a paper in November on this subject, I am able to give some account here of the porcelains I found.

MERGUL.

In 1933-34 I was Deputy Commissioner of Mergul District. Once included in Siam, it is now the most southerly part of Burma, a beautiful place, famous for its archipelago, among the five hundred islands of which are found pearls, ambergis, edible birds'-nests and *Mele de mer*, and for having been the scene of the exploits of that extraordinary adventurer, Samuel White*, in 1687. I was interested to go there. In my luggage was a collection of Chinese ceramics I had formed by purchases in different parts of the world. It never struck me that in Mergul I should be able to add to it. One day, not long after my arrival, a local gold-miner called Mr. Hand, who knew of my interest in antique porcelain, showed me a fragment of a massive dish he had found in his gold-mine. A glance was enough; there was no manner of doubt: I was looking at a type of early celadon, apparently Sung. "There are plenty more bits where that came from," said Mr. Hand. Next day I left for his gold-mine, which was situated outside the walls of the ancient city of Tenasserim, a place in the depths of one of the most impenetrable and tiger-haunted jungles in the world. It can only be approached by boat. In the gold-workings I found as many fragments of Chinese porcelain as I cared to pick up. On examination I saw they ranged from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries. Now, though fragments are sound documents, and these told me, on reflection, that I had discovered an old porcelain route between China and the West to a collector they lagged far behind whole pieces. But were unbroken specimens still in existence? I was convinced that there must be some, as the Indian and Persian trade in porcelain had been notoriously large. Tens of thousands of bowls and plates must have passed that way. Yet had any survived and how was I going to find them?

THE FINDING OF THE PORCELAIN.

Nine months passed without any success. I did not know where to search. I had given up hope, when one day a Burman came to me and said: "I hear you want old porcelain; you have been kind to me; I can get you some." Frankly, I did not believe him. A month or so later I was passing his house at Tenasserim when he asked me to come in. He had found what I wanted, he said. Eagerly, though ready for disappointment, I entered and perceived at once that he had been successful. On his table, among other objects, were the fine Sung celadon bowl (Fig. 1) and the duck and drake pot (Fig. 2), a Ming piece. "Where did you get these from?" I asked. "From villagers," he replied. "A man from Mawton," he went on, mentioning a village 10 miles west of Tenasserim, "found the bowl on a sandbank in the river; the pot was dug up near this place by men sinking a well." "Did you know they were antiques?" I asked. "You have had no experience in dating porcelains." "We felt the power," said he.

STRANGE ATTITUDE OF VILLAGERS TO ANTIQUES.

At the time I did not know what he meant by that statement, but afterwards, when I extended my search with the help of a number of assistants, I was to learn that the villagers recognised antique wares when they saw them, because such things caused them an emotion, affected their sensibility, seemed to them to possess a power. This emotion was not exactly æsthetic, in the sense of admiration for the beautiful. It took the form, for some, of fear, caused them to see apparitions and hurriedly to place the object found in the custody of the abbot of a monastery; others felt emboldened and, pot in hand, dreamed of authority over their fellow-villagers; others again were conscious of a healing emanation and used to drink their medicines from an ancient cup. This sensibility to latent power deeply interested me. As the sight of an antique piece gave these rustics an authentic thrill, they were closer to an appreciation of a work of art than a sophisticated person of our society, who might notice no difference between a vessel made by an artist and one mass-produced. Indeed, their attitude of mind—extravagant as this may sound—had something in common with that of the great English potter, Mr. Staitie Murray, who

* A book on Samuel White, by Mr. Collis, the author of this article, is to be published in the spring by Messrs. Faber and Faber.

BY WHICH OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN REACHED THE WEST. ON AN OVERLAND ROUTE ACROSS THE MALAY PENINSULA: NATIVES WHO FOUND THEM. By MAURICE COLLIS.

judges the value of a pot not by its decorative appeal, but by the dynamic force which flows from it. For me that is the true approach, and if applied to porcelains in our museums would cause revaluations.

INCIDENTS IN THE SEARCH.

By the help of about half-a-dozen people, a search for more specimens was made, with surprising results. The old trade-route lay up the Tenasserim River from Mergul to the town of Tenasserim, a distance of 45 miles, and from that up the Little Tenasserim another 40 miles to the present frontier of Siam. Along the route were the remains of old walled towns. Tactful enquiries from the villagers living near these drew the fact that from time to time in the past pieces of old porcelain had been uncovered from the earth during ploughing operations, the sinking of wells or the digging of tanks. Further investigation traced the articles, or some of them, to a monastery or to the house of some individual, when by negotiation specimens were acquired and brought in.

This search, which extended over two years, was attended with certain fortunate incidents. For instance, I heard one day that a tree had been blown down in a recent gale at a village near Mergul. In the cavity beneath the roots a large jar had been found, in which were a number of rice bowls reputed to be antique. I hastened to the place, was shown the jar and examined the bowls. One of these (Fig. 3) is reproduced here. On it, in soft underglaze mottled blue, is painted a parrot-like bird on a prunus branch. It appears to be an early or, possibly, a middle Ming piece. There were other bowls in the jar of similar and different underglaze designs; one bowl of blue self-colour; one example of enamel decoration; and the top of a Fukien box—white glaze over a delicate moulded design. The man who had found them was suffering from shock, as the sight of the antiquities had induced an hallucination. He had seen, he said, a female earth-spirit and he was placing the bowls at once in a monastery. I persuaded him to let me have a few.

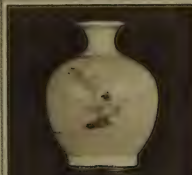
Another fortunate incident was the prize brought up on one occasion by a pearl diver. He was at work in about five fathoms near an island 40 miles from Mergul and saw what seemed an enormous oyster-shell. This turned out to be a plate entirely encrusted with coral, seaweed, and mussels. I was shown the find, but it was so closely covered with sea-growth that, beyond proving it to be Chinese celadon, I could not date it. On acquiring it from the diver, I set to work to remove the growths. Gradually I loosened what was hiding the glaze and disclosed the finely incised lotus flower shown in the photograph (Fig. 4). The colour was soft green, the surface like a stone. The dish had all the usual characteristics of Sung Lung Ch'uan of the twelfth century. The diver stated that he saw other pieces also; a large reddish jar, he said, was there. We made subsequent efforts to bring these up, but the monsoon had set in and it became impossible to see under water. Before it was over I left Mergul. There may have been an old wreck there with a cargo of porcelain.

OTHER TYPES FOUND.

The case of the jar containing the *casse* of bowls, and that of the dish just related, were the most interesting events in my search for Chinese porcelain. The other pieces shown were gradually collected. The great bowl, 13 inches in diameter (Fig. 5), was taken from the mud of the Little Tenasserim. It is fifteenth century. The jar (Fig. 6), which has a pottery body with a transparent glaze over a yellow slip with reddish slip lotus flowers, came from the mud of the creek near Tawnauk, an old walled site 10 miles from Mergul. The vase in Fig. 7 was the most sophisticated and finished piece I obtained, beautifully decorated in underglaze blue in the style of Wan Li (1573-1619). It and Figs. 8, 9, 10, and 11 came from Tonbyaw, a place which from about the year 1500 to 1700 A.D. had been a rich town inhabited by Mahomedan traders from India and beyond. The covered bowl (Fig. 10) is interesting as being one of the latest pieces I found. Its date is about 1700 A.D. The massive bowl (Fig. 12), glazed heavily in grey-blue celadon, has a special appeal to the artist on account of its strength, texture, and the force of its proportions. Nothing like it or like the heavy plate (Fig. 13), the grey stoneware bowl with the blue fish (Fig. 14), or the yellow pottery jar with the signs of the Zodiac in Siamese style (Fig. 15) is to be seen in the public collections of this country. Photographs 16-19 show varieties of blue and white, and Fig. 20 a pottery teapot, glazed turquoise blue. These twenty pieces represent the principal types I found, though in addition there were enamelled wares, self colours, Fukien green glazes, and grey cracked pieces. Taken in conjunction with the fragments, they cover nearly the whole range of the work of its potters. Some of these bowls and plates were no doubt used by the people living on the trade-route, but that most of the articles were on their way westwards is suggested by their identity with whole pieces and fragments found by others in India, Persia, and Egypt. As I made no excavations, the further investigator with special and interesting virgin field among the old sites of the Tenasserim valley.



21. THE NEWLY DISCOVERED ROUTE BY WHICH OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN WAS TRADED WESTWARD, PARTLY OVERLAND: A SKETCH-MAP SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF MERGUL AND TENASSERIM.



11. A CHINESE VASE FOUND AT TONBYAW, LOWER BURMA, ON AN OVERLAND TRADE ROUTE.



12. A MASSIVE CHINESE BOWL REMARKABLE FOR ITS FINE PROPORTIONS, AND GLAZED IN GREY-BLUE CELADON.



13. A HEAVY CHINESE PLATE, FROM LOWER BURMA, OF A TYPE UNKNOWN IN OUR PUBLIC COLLECTIONS.



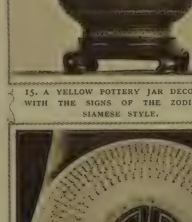
14. A GREY STONWARE BOWL DECORATED WITH A BLUE FISH: A CHINESE TYPE THAT IS UNFAMILIAR HERE.



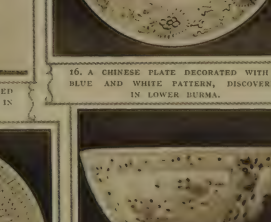
15. A YELLOW POTTERY JAR DECORATED WITH THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC IN SIAMESE STYLE.



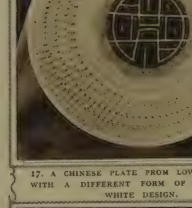
16. A CHINESE PLATE DECORATED WITH A BLUE AND WHITE PATTERN, DISCOVERED IN LOWER BURMA.



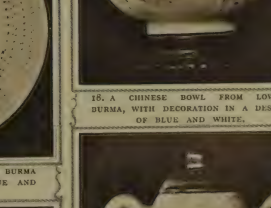
17. A CHINESE PLATE FROM LOWER BURMA WITH A DIFFERENT FORM OF BLUE AND WHITE DESIGN.



18. A CHINESE BOWL FROM LOWER BURMA, WITH DECORATION IN A DESIGN OF BLUE AND WHITE.



19. ANOTHER CHINESE BOWL WITH A BLUE AND WHITE PATTERN: ONE OF THE NUMBER FOUND IN LOWER BURMA.



20. A CHINESE POTTERY TEAPOT GLAZED TURQUOISE-BLUE, DISCOVERED ON THE OVERLAND TRADE ROUTE.

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS. CHINESE PAINTINGS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

SEE ALSO PAGES 1038 AND 1039.

By FRANK DAVIS.



WHEN James Northcote crossed the Alps after he had left Sir Joshua Reynolds's painting-room in Leicester Square, and had saved enough by painting the portraits of worthy Devonians down at Plymouth, he was so terrified that he pulled a large nightcap over his eyes and refused to look at the terrible grandeur around him. Had he been granted the privilege which to-day is ours, he would no doubt have dismissed the Chinese as strange mountain-lovers; and in this he would merely have expressed the taste of his time, for the average opinion of the eighteenth century was inclined to be that of the eminent literary gentleman who drove from Keswick to the Jaws of Borodale and hastily turned back, lest those savage crags should fall inwards and crush him. Yet one painter, an elder contemporary of Northcote and the greatest of them all, would, I am convinced, have seen this exhibition with delight and understanding, for we had a poet of nature before Wordsworth, though he described the visible world not with words, but a brush. This painter, this poet, was Gainsborough—not the Gainsborough of the fashionable portraits, but the Gainsborough who loved landscape and gave to the English scene a lyric quality that is Chinese in spirit if not in outward form; the lanky boy who wandered about the Suffolk fields making sketches of trees.

I suggest that it is up to us to wander round this show in something of the same spirit—that is, if we really want to enjoy ourselves. We must banish from our minds our inherited prejudices of what painting ought to be, forget for a moment that such people as Rembrandt and Velasquez existed, and go back to the nursery. We shall then be able to sympathise with the Chinese gentleman who was shown some European paintings by a Jesuit missionary—paintings which naturally conformed to our conventions of light and shade. "Do Europeans" said he, "only wash one side of their faces?" It is this absence of shadows, for one thing, which renders these delicious pictures a little strange at first sight, but once we accept the method as having as much reason on its side as any other, I don't believe either Duke or dustman can possibly find anything to criticise—and the more ignorant you are of Chinese history and Chinese art, the more likely are you to derive pleasure from them, if only because you won't be plagued by arguments as to authorship and date. "Let the experts quarrel among themselves" is a sound rule in other walks of life, and more than ever in this particular instance, for the whole "feeling" of the exhibition is one of extraordinary grace and serenity. The pictures themselves breathe a philosophic quietude, as is well known, and I should like to record how finely this glowing, subdued inner-light is, as it were, discreetly emphasised by the beige canvas, with its admirable

texture, with which the barbarous crimson walls of the Academy have been mercifully concealed.

The innumerable people to whom this great exhibition will be their first introduction to Chinese painting are hereby recommended to forget anything they have ever read, and—at least at their first visit—to pay no attention whatever to dates. The experiment is well worth while, because only then will they be able to reach a judgment as to quality and arrive at the profound truth that, while age and

and not to provide the learned with ponderous arguments. When you have reached some sort of a conclusion on this point, then you can with profit begin to analyse your sensations.

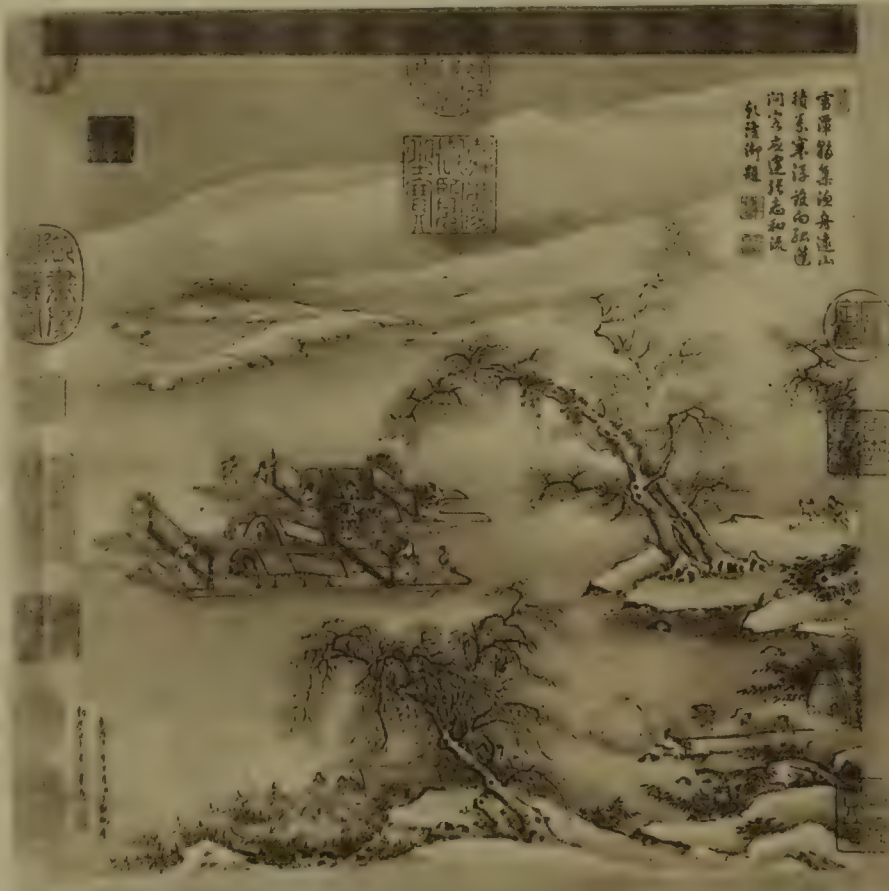
You will find no trace of crisp matter-of-fact statement, no laborious reproduction of nature. The visible world is simplified and refined; it is definite enough, but it is given a dream-like quality which can only be described as ravishing in the highest sense of the term. In European Art man is the measure of all things: landscape for landscape's sake comes very late in our history. Few things in Chinese painting are more thought-provoking than this people's infinite delight in mountain scenery, in animals, in flowers, at a time when in England Alfred was burning the cakes and the Danes were harassing our shores. The method is simple, but subtle to a degree; forms are suggested with extreme economy and every stroke of the brush seems alive, as if the artist was not only looking at his picture, but actually living in it. This sounds fantastic, but stand in front of the half-dozen superlatively fine paintings in the exhibition, and I think you will agree that I have not overstated the case (e.g., No. 755—"Herd of Deer in a Grove." Lent by the Chinese Government and attributed to the Period of the Five Dynasties; 907-960 A.D.).

The long scrolls are a peculiarly Chinese invention; no doubt the most popular will be the painting in ink on silk, "A Myriad Miles of the Yangtze," 1114 cm. in length, by Hsia Kuei (active c. 1180-1230 A.D.). It is quite a reasonably good walk from one end to the other, and it was, of course, meant to be unrolled slowly on a table and not laid out flat, which is necessary for exhibition purposes.

Another scroll, lent by the National Museum, Stockholm (No. 1337 in the catalogue), I heard described as a few blots on blotting-paper. I don't agree with this description, but I see why people unfamiliar with the Chinese point of view were puzzled by the title, "The Four Seasons," by Hsü Wei (A.D. 1520-1593). Where the sixteenth-century European would have filled an enormous canvas with allegorical figures—Flora, Ceres, and the rest of them—Hsü Wei banishes from his mind all worldly thoughts, and, in a mood of intense mental concentration, takes his brush and shows us a few bamboo canes in spring, summer, autumn, and winter. It is lovely, fine, delicate draughtsmanship, and the thought behind it all is no less lovely. How gross the cornucopias and fal-lals of the late Renaissance by comparison!

It is the fashion to explain at length that the later paintings (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) are decadent and merely decorative as compared with those of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, a fashion which provides me with a good deal

of amusement, for there is no snob so funny as your earnest aesthete. I personally don't need to be told that Mantegna was a greater and nobler painter than Fragonard: I know he was. Nevertheless, had I a Fragonard drawing, I should not blush to hang it on my wall.



"THE ANGLER'S HAPPINESS": A PAINTING IN COLOUR ON PAPER, IN THE STYLE OF A SONG ARTIST, DATED 1747; BY TING KUAN-P'ENG (PERHAPS EIGHTEENTH CENTURY A.D.).

Lent by the Chinese Government.



"THE HUNDRED GESE": DETAIL OF A SCROLL PAINTING IN INK ON PAPER; BY MA FEN (LATE ELEVENTH CENTURY A.D.—NORTHERN SONG DYNASTY).

Lent by the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

rarity have a great deal to do with market value, they have actually no bearing upon intrinsic merit. It is quite time enough to bother one's head about period after one has made up one's mind upon the far more exciting question of one's personal enjoyment. These things were made to give pleasure,

THE PEACE AND SERENITY OF CHINESE ART: A COLOSSAL BUDDHA.



THE BLAND AND SUBTLY SMILING FIGURE WHICH GREETS THE VISITOR TO BURLINGTON HOUSE: A MARBLE STATUE SYMBOLIC OF THE QUIET DIGNITY INFUSING THE EXHIBITION.

The first thing that a visitor to the Chinese Art Exhibition at Burlington House will see as he mounts the stairs is this marble statue—a standing figure of Maitreya Buddha, about twenty-two feet high, done in 585 A.D., and lent by Messrs. C. T. Loo. It is a wonderful example of Buddhist sculpture of the Six Dynasties—and it is more. As "The Times" art critic put it: "With its subtle smile and outstretched handless arms, it not only extends the welcome of China,

but suggests the right mood for the Exhibition. With smile and gesture it seems to say: 'Don't worry, my children, but come in and enjoy'; and it might be said that the smile, so bland and yet so powerful, extends beyond the Exhibition to affairs." The statue betokens the serenity of Chinese art, which, as Dr. Cheng has said, is founded on peace, virtue, and affection. Its position is but one of the many ways in which the arrangement of the Exhibition is itself a work of art.

ON this double-page and on page 1036 we reproduce fourteen of the paintings shown at the Chinese Art Exhibition at Burlington House. The earliest of our examples is attributed to the Five Dynasties period (907-960); four are Sung (960-1279), the dynasty during (Continued in centre.)

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF THE IN THE UNIQUE CHINESE ART SUPERB PAINTINGS THAT REPRESENT EIGHT

MANY POINTS OF INTEREST EXHIBITION AT THE R.A. CENTURIES OF ARTISTIC ACHIEVEMENT.



"A DRAGON-BEAT RACE": A PAINTING IN COLOUR ON SILK BY XU ZHONGCI (C. FOURTEENTH CENTURY A.D.—YUAN OR MING DYNASTY).
Lent by the Chinese Government.



"THE FOUR HAPPY OMENS": A PAINTING IN COLOUR ON SILK BY CHENG FANG-CHI (1669-1732 A.D.)—DATED 1732, YUNG CHENG PERIOD.
Lent by the Chinese Government.



"PEONIES IN A VASE": A PAINTING IN COLOUR BY LANG SHIH-NING (GIUSEPPE CASTIGLIONE, JESUIT FATHER) (1609-1768 A.D.—CH'ING DYNASTY).
Lent by the Chinese Government.

which Chinese landscape painting rose to its greatest height; two are Yuan (1280-1368), with one doubtfully Yuan or Ming; three are Ming (1368-1644); and three are Ch'ing (1644 onwards). It is a range of about eight hundred years—a vast epoch through which Chinese artists maintained an extraordinarily (Continued below.)



"INDIFFERENT TO COLD AND SNOW": A PAINTING IN INK ON SILK BY YEN HUI (FOURTEENTH CENTURY A.D.—YUAN DYNASTY).
Lent by the Chinese Government.

high level of achievement. Mr. Basil Gray, in the admirable new book "Chinese Art," in which he is co-author with Mr. Leigh Ashton, begins his discussion of Sung painting with these words: "In the Sung period and later, almost all artists moved in literary circles and their interests were increasingly intellectual. Under the influence of Zen or contemplative Buddhism, their ideal, at least, was to live the life of a hermit in scenery of grand desolation. The period is divided (Continued opposite.)



"HOMeward BOUND IN A STORM": A PAINTING IN INK ON SILK BY TAI CHEN (ACTIVE C. 1416 A.D.—MING DYNASTY).
Lent by the Chinese Government.



"DUCKS IN THE SNOW": A PAINTING IN COLOUR ON SILK BY LO CHU (ACTIVE 1485-1565 A.D.—MING DYNASTY). AN ARTIST NOTABLE FOR HIS PAINTINGS OF BIRDS.
Lent by the Chinese Government.



"A THATCHED PAVILION": A PAINTING IN COLOUR ON PAPER BY WANG MENG (D. 1355 A.D.—YUAN DYNASTY).
Lent by the Chinese Government.



"BUSY IN BEING IDLE": A PAINTING IN COLOUR ON SILK ATTRIBUTED TO MA HO-CHU (ACTIVE C. 1130-1180 A.D.—SOUTHERN SONG DYNASTY).
Lent by the Chinese Government.



"A MOUNTAIN AFTER RAIN": A PAINTING IN INK ON PAPER BY KAO K'U-KUNG (ACTIVE 1175 A.D.—SOUTHERN SONG DYNASTY).
Lent by the Chinese Government.



"NEW YEAR'S DAY": A PAINTING IN COLOUR ON SILK BY CHAO CH'ANG (ACTIVE C. 1000 A.D.—NORTHERN SONG DYNASTY).
Lent by the Chinese Government.

into two halves by the invasion of the Tartars who seized the capital K'ai-feng fu in 1125 and took prisoner the whole imperial family and the court. The northern part of the country was permanently lost and a new capital was established at Hang-chow in Chekiang. The earlier period is known as the Northern Sung and the later as the Southern Sung period." In the eighteenth (Continued above.)



"A SAGE IN A GROVE IN AUTUMN": A PAINTING IN COLOUR ON SILK BY SHENG MOU (ACTIVE PROBABLY C. MIDDLE OF FOURTEENTH CENTURY—MING DYNASTY).
Lent by the Chinese Government.



"FISHING ON A SNOWY DAY": A PAINTING IN COLOUR ON SILK BY AN UNKNOWN ARTIST OF THE FIVE DYNASTIES (907-960 A.D.) OR OF THE SONG DYNASTY (960-1279 A.D.).
Lent by the Chinese Government.

century there was the interesting phenomenon of a European, the Jesuit Father Giuseppe Castiglione, who painted in China in the Chinese manner. An example of his work is reproduced here. His skill in painting was such that he won high favour at court. His style represents a true blend of Eastern and Western.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



TRUE VAMPIRE BATS.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

QUITE recently five vampire bats arrived at the Gardens of the Zoological Society, but I doubt very much whether any of the ordinary visitors to the Gardens have seen them, unless they specially asked to be shown them, for they are nocturnal creatures. Some may ask why, this being the case, they should find a place in the collection at all. But it should be remembered that the Gardens of the Society were founded by men of science for the purpose of studying living animals of all kinds. Later, the public were admitted, partly to afford them an opportunity of seeing creatures not to be seen elsewhere, and so fostering a widened interest in animal life, and partly to provide funds for enlarging the collections, to the benefit both of science and the public.

This particular addition is one of considerable interest, for there are few animals concerning which there has been more misunderstanding. A great many innocents, indeed, have been saddled with the misdeeds of the guilty. The number of species saddled with the name of "vampire" is far too large to be mentioned here. They range from animals having a wing-span of as much as 28 in., to species smaller than our noctule. Most of these are insect-eaters; some frugivorous. And none of them, in spite of statements to the contrary, feeds, as the true vampires do, on blood.

There are two species of these blood-suckers, *Desmodus rufus* and *Diphylla ecaudata*. The first-named, about 3 in. long, ranges from Central America to Brazil, and on the east to Chile. The second, and smaller species, is rare, and confined to Brazil. But they bear the evidence of their evil habits in their mouths, for in the matter of their teeth they differ profoundly from all other known bats, and these weapons have gradually become more and more perfectly adapted for the purpose for which they are used.

As will be seen in the adjoining photograph (Fig. 1) the front of the upper jaw bears, on each side, a large triangular, sharp-pointed tooth, and behind this is an equally large canine of similar shape. Of the cheek-teeth there are but two pairs of degenerate pre-molars, true molars being altogether wanting.

With these front teeth the animal secures its meal of blood, rasping away a small patch of skin till the blood begins to flow, when it is lapped by means of a long tongue. And it would seem that during the whole operation they remain suspended in mid-air, as the humming-birds feed. Darwin, in his "Voyage of the Beagle," tells us that when in Rio de Janeiro, he found that horses are commonly thus bled, the withers being the part generally selected. The amount of blood lost by so large an animal is not large, but evil results follow from the wound being rubbed by the saddle. Nevertheless, it is said that mules, where these bats abound, are often seriously weakened by their continuous attacks, night after night. Sleeping natives commonly awake in the morning to find that the vampire during the night has rasped away a small patch of skin on the great toe. But so gently is the operation performed that the sleeper is never awakened by the impudent marauder.

If the evidence of the teeth alone was deemed insufficient to convince the sceptic of the uses attributed to them—and they should be as damning as a jemmy found on a suspected burglar—the evidence furnished by the stomach should suffice to complete the case. For this organ, in these two bats, differs

from that of all others. The passage of the gullet is so small that nothing but fluid can pass down it. The stomach, into which it leads, however, forms a convoluted, tubular chamber, some six inches long when extended, or twice the whole length of the body, and capable of great extension, so that the amount of blood it contains after a full meal is by no means inconsiderable. It is supposed that some secretion from the salivary glands is poured into the wound as the meal is progressing to prevent the blood from clotting, and so prematurely terminating the feast. The captives at the "Zoo" are fed on

It seems difficult to account for the origin of this habit of blood-sucking. But it may well have grown out of an earlier diet of fruit and insects. For there are many species of bats which were at one time charged with the crimes of *Desmodus*, because they also possessed long extensible tongues. Some of these, it is now certainly known, use the tongue, which at its free end bears a brush-like series of papillæ used for thrusting into, and licking out, the contents of hard-skinned fruits, or insects collecting honey in the corollas of flowers. The papillæ, or reversed

hairs, pointing backwards towards the throat would prove most efficient for this use. But what drove *Desmodus* and *Diphylla* to turn from the dainty fare of succulent fruit to the—to us—extremely unpleasant habits of an ogre? The teeth of these frugivorous species are totally unlike that of the true vampires, both in their greater number and their shape. The very extraordinary shape and size of the teeth in the vampires seem to prove a continuous and concentrated form of use in this one direction, the incisors and canines increasing their size at the expense of the pre-molar and molar teeth, which, in consequence, gradually fell into a vestigial condition, or vanished altogether.

To bring home the very striking effects on the teeth, in the matter of size, shape, and number following the choice of food, among the bats, one should contrast the teeth of the true vampire with those of the insect-eating species, or with the teeth in the great fruit-bats, or flying-foxes, say, of India—

1. THE HEAD OF A VAMPIRE BAT (*DESMODUS RUFUS*) SEEN FROM IN FRONT AND FROM THE SIDE: A SINISTER-LOOKING ANIMAL WHICH FEEDS BY RASPING AWAY A SMALL PATCH OF ITS VICTIM'S SKIN WITH ITS LARGE TRIANGULAR FRONT TEETH AND LAPPING UP THE BLOOD BY MEANS OF A LONG TONGUE.

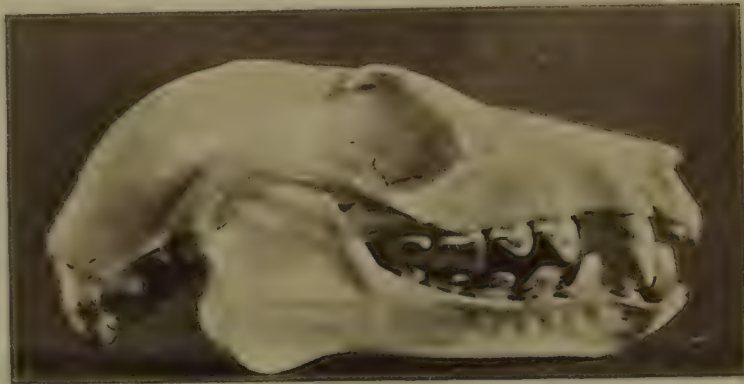
The head of the vampire bat, it will be agreed, is as evil-looking as are the creature's habits. Leaf-like folds of skin, often arranged in very elaborate patterns, are commonly found in bats. They are supposed to possess a very delicate sense of touch to compensate for the excessively small eyes; although, it should be observed, there are many species with no such "ornaments."

blood from which the fibrin has been extracted. They are allowed a wine-glassful every night. By the time the glass is emptied it is almost needless to say their bodies are greatly distended. It is not surprising to find that they need the whole of the daylight hours to recover from the effects of the night's debauch!

These bats, by the way, are said to bite with the speed of lightning when held in the hand even for a few seconds.



2. THE SKULL OF A VAMPIRE BAT; SHOWING THE GREAT TRIANGULAR INCISOR, OR CUTTING-TOOTH (A), AND THE LONG TRIANGULAR CANINE BEHIND IT (B)—THE ONLY TWO FUNCTIONAL TEETH NOW LEFT IN THIS ANIMAL'S UPPER JAW.



3. THE SKULL OF ONE OF THE LARGE "FOX-BATS"—FOR COMPARISON WITH THAT OF THE VAMPIRE SEEN IN FIG. 2: A CASE IN WHICH THE CANINES AND CHEEK-TEETH ATTAIN A CONSIDERABLE SIZE, AND ALL THE TEETH ARE USED IN MASTICATION.

For even when the skin seems to have been barely touched, examination a moment later shows that blood has been drawn. Other of the "leaf-nosed" bats when seized in the hand will, either in fury or terror, often bite; but they fasten hold with the canines, and must be wrenched or shaken off.

The function of the narrow, band-like pre-molars, the only cheek-teeth left, may be discovered in the captives now in the "Zoo." Normally these, and the molars, are used for crushing insects or fruit, and of course have more or less square surfaces armed with ridges. But the vampires very certainly eat neither insects nor fruit. These degenerate cheek-teeth can just be made out in the photograph in Fig. 1.

for there are many species, ranging eastwards through the Malay Archipelago as far as Australia. The Indian species has a wing-span of as much as four feet: in a Javan species as much as five feet. They emerge in the evening, in vast hordes, and fly long distances to their chosen feeding-grounds. But their food is entirely of fruit. They feed hanging by one foot, holding the food with the other, not by grasping, but by digging the claws into the soft pulp. The head is long and fox-like, hence

the name "fox bat." In the skull, shown in Fig. 3, the front teeth, or incisors, it will be noticed, are extremely small, mere vestiges, showing that they are little used, while the canines are of the typical form, seen, for example, in the dog, and contrasting strongly with the canines of the vampire, while the cheek-teeth, pre-molars, and molars are well developed. The crowns, or crushing surfaces, are remarkable for the fact that they are marked by a deep notch running the whole length of the tooth, and forming most efficient crushing surfaces. These teeth, in the vampires, have long ceased to perform any function in feeding, and hence have become reduced to a single pair, reduced to the condition of vestiges, the fate of all structures which have ceased to be useful.



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PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



THE GERMAN FOOTBALLERS WHO PLAYED AGAINST ENGLAND: THE TEAM EXERCISING AT TOTTENHAM; WITH SZEKAN, THE CAPTAIN, SEEN FOURTH FROM LEFT.

Large crowds of German football enthusiasts visited London to see the match between Britain and Germany on the Tottenham Hotspur ground on December 4. The T.U.C. sent a protest to the Home Secretary against the match. It was emphasised, however, by both Sir John Simon and the German football officials, that the match had absolutely no political significance whatever. The German footballers arrived at Croydon by air from Berlin on December 2.



MR. W. W. WAKEFIELD, M.P.

The famous Rugby forward and former captain of England, who is now M.P. for Swindon. Moved the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne at the Opening of Parliament, December 3. On this occasion he wore his R.A.F. uniform, in which he is seen here. Mr. Wakefield is a Flight-Lieut. in the R.A.F. Reserve. He served as an airman in the war.



LORD BIRKENHEAD.

Moved the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the Lords at the Opening of Parliament—making his maiden speech. Author of an account of his father's early career, entitled "The Earl of Birkenhead; the First Phase."



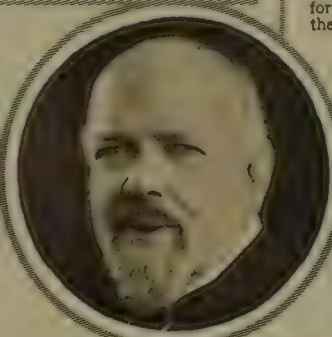
SIR PHILIP GAME, THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, AT SCOTLAND YARD.

The new Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game, began his duties at Scotland Yard on December 2. An injury to his knee had delayed his taking over from Lord Trenchard. He commanded the R.A.F. in India; and was Governor of New South Wales.



HERR RICHARD MAYR.

The best-known bass at the Vienna Opera. Died recently; aged fifty-eight. He began his career at Bayreuth. He returned to Vienna in 1902. Was much admired as Figaro, Leporello, Fasold, Hunding, and Hagen.



MR. ADRIAN STOKES, R.A.

The well-known artist and senior Academician. Died November 30. Many of his paintings were of Tyrolean scenery. His "Upland and Sky" and "Autumn in the Mountains" were acquired by the Chantrey Bequest.



SIR ALDO CASTELLANI.

The great authority on tropical diseases; and health adviser to the Italian forces in East Africa. Returned to London recently to answer a charge of unprofessional conduct. The General Medical Council dismissed the case on November 29. Sir Aldo's representative pressed for the case to be given a public hearing. Sir Aldo has left England for Eritrea.



LIJ YASU.

Former Emperor of Abyssinia. Was deposed nineteen years ago and kept in captivity. Died recently. Proclaimed successor to the throne by Menelik, 1909. He intrigued with Turkey and Germany during the war, and was accused of turning Mahomedan. His deposition brought on a civil war (1916). He twice escaped from captivity, in 1917 and in 1932.



THE VISIT OF KING LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS TO LONDON, WHERE HE WAS MADE A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER: H.M. PHOTOGRAPHED OUTSIDE THE BELGIAN EMBASSY.

King Leopold of the Belgians arrived in London on December 1, on a private visit. It was his first visit to England since the death of Queen Astrid in a motor-car accident in August. His Majesty took luncheon with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on December 2. While he was at the Palace he was personally invested by the King with the insignia of a Knight of the Order of the Garter. The late King Albert of the Belgians was a Knight of the Garter.



MR. ALBERT RUSSELL, K.C.

Appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, thus filling the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. T. M. Cooper, K.C., M.P., as Lord Advocate. Mr. Russell lost his seat in the General Election, being defeated at Kirkcaldy.



DR. JAMES H. BREASTED.

The distinguished American archaeologist and Egyptologist. Died December 2; aged seventy. He was organiser and director of the Oriental Institute of Chicago, which carried out work in Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia, Anatolia, and Persia. Dr. Breasted assisted at the opening of Tutankhamen's tomb, when his knowledge of Egyptology proved of great value.



THE DUCHESS OF KENT TALKING TO A LITTLE INMATE WHEN SHE VISITED THE HAMPSTEAD CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

The Duchess of Kent paid a private and informal visit to the Hampstead Children's Hospital, on December 2. It was her first engagement of this kind since the birth of her son, Prince Edward. Her Royal Highness is here seen talking to a seven months-old baby. A photograph of Prince Edward in his pram will be found on page 1044 of this issue.



THE MARK TWAIN CENTENARY: A GRAND-DAUGHTER OF THE GREAT WRITER WITH THE OFFICIAL PORTRAIT-BUST.

The centenary of the birth of Samuel L. Clemens, known to the world as Mark Twain, fell on November 30, 1935, and was made the occasion of impressive celebrations in New York. Our illustration shows a grand-daughter of the great humorist with the official portrait-bust at the Central Art Galleries, New York.



HERR HITLER OPENS THE DEUTSCHLAND HALLE: A GREAT INDOOR SPORTS STADIUM IN BERLIN, ABLE TO HOLD 20,000 PEOPLE.
On November 29 Herr Hitler opened the new Deutschland Halle, a vast indoor stadium designed for political demonstrations, concerts, exhibitions, and music festivals. Although the construction was begun only last March, the complete building shows no signs of hasty workmanship and its architecture is impressive. The Führer explained that the need for such places arose from the fact that the National Socialist regime talked to the masses and told them what to do.



"MASTERPIECE OF THE MONTH" AT THE DEUTSCHES MUSEUM, BERLIN: A MADONNA AND CHILD.
While the Victoria and Albert Museum in London keeps up the admirable custom of showing a "Masterpiece of the Week," the Deutsches Museum has a similar practice whereby they select a "Masterpiece of the Month." Our photograph shows one chosen for December—a wood-carving by a 16th-century sculptor working in Brussels.



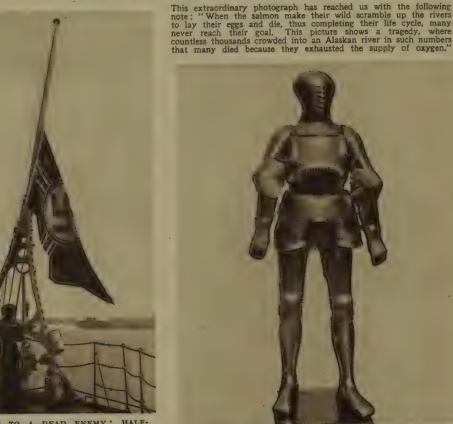
THE ST. NEOT'S QUADRUPLETS: THE BABIES WITH DR. HARRISON, WHO BROUGHT THEM INTO THE WORLD.
Mrs. Miles, the wife of Mr. W. Miles, a lorry driver, gave birth to quadruplets at St. Neot's on November 22. They were a girl and three boys. Their weights ranged from 3 lb. 121 oz. to 2 lb. 13 oz. Sterilized human milk was flown from London for them. At the time of writing, mother and babies were doing well.

N.B.—We have not given our usual space to the masterpieces of this and last week at the Victoria and Albert Museum. One, the wooden figure of a Lohan,

PICTORIAL ITEMS OF THE WEEK: FROM EUROPE



A SALMON TRAGEDY IN ALASKA: THOUSANDS OF THE FISH LYING DEAD BECAUSE THEIR EXCESSIVE NUMBERS EXHAUSTED THE OXYGEN IN THE RIVER.



SOLD BY AUCTION FOR £1850: A COMPLETE SUIT OF "MAXIMILIAN" ARMOUR, OF ABOUT 1550.
This fine suit of "Maximilian" armour, of robust proportions, was sold at Sotheby's on November 27. The suit comprises a close helmet of superb form; a high gorget; a breastplate equipped with a heavy hinged lance-rest; taces and tassets; a backplate with skinned garden-stem; pauldrons; elbow cups; vambraces; gauntlets; cuisses; and jambes. It is furnished with a hauberk.



LITTLE PRINCE EDWARD—"A" CLOSE-UP": THE BABY SON OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT IN HIS PRAM IN THE OPEN AIR, DURING A RECENT SPELL OF SUNSHINE.
Prince Edward, the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, has begun going out in the open air regularly. In our issue of November 23, it will be recalled, we gave a photograph of the infant Prince being wheeled in his pram by his mother. Prince Edward was christened in the Private Chapel of Buckingham Palace last month. The King and Queen, the Duke of Cornwall, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Nicholas of Greece were some of the sponsors.

NEWS OF INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE AND AMERICA.



MORE THAN FORTY BOTTLENOSE WHALES STRANDED ON A SCOTTISH BEACH: A BOY TRYING TO PUSH ONE BACK INTO THE SEA AS IT LAY THRASHING ABOUT WITH ITS TAIL.



THE EMPIRE-WIDE OBSERVANCE OF ARMISTICE DAY: THE SOLEMN SERVICE OF REMEMBRANCE AT THE WAR MEMORIAL IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA—TYPICAL OF THE CEREMONIES THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.
On November 11, H.E., the Governor of Jamaica (Sir E. B. Denham), leading dignitaries of Church and State, and thousands of the general public paid reverent tribute, by the observance of the Two Minutes' Silence, to those who fell in the Great War. In this panoramic photograph the Governor is seen at the salute, standing on the near side of the Memorial, with his staff immediately behind him. On the right are clerics; and on the left is the guard of honour furnished by the 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters.



A VOICE FROM THE AIR TO GIVE INSTRUCTIONS OR WARNING TO TRIBESMEN: A VICKERS "VALENTIA" WITH FOUR GREAT LOUDSPEAKERS FITTED TO THE BOTTOM OF THE FUSELAGE.
For some years past the Royal Air Force has from time to time made use of a machine equipped with a loudspeaker to give directions or warnings to disaffected tribes and for general police work in Iraq. The method has proved so successful that it has been decided to experiment with it in other regions, including the North-West Frontier of India and, perhaps, Somaliland. A Vickers was illustrated in our issue of June 13, 1931; the other, a red lacquer throne of Ch'en Lung, in our issue of July 8, 1922, in colour.



HORSES DRAGGING ONE OF THE BOTTLENOSE WHALES UP THE BEACH AT CARNOSTUIE: A MONSTER WEIGHING ABOUT TWO TONS.
A number of whales have been stranded recently on various parts of the British coast, but by far the latest herd was that washed ashore at Carnoustie, Forfarshire. It consisted of over forty bottlenose whales, a migratory species confined to the North Atlantic, specimens of which are not infrequently stranded on British shores. These whales normally inhabit the open seas, and appear to have no sense of direction when they approach the coast. They do not exceed a length of thirty feet.



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HOW THE VOICE IS CARRIED OVER A COUNTRYSIDE: LOUDSPEAKER UNITS INSIDE A VICKERS "VALENTIA."
"Valentia" machine, as our photograph shows, has been specially fitted for the purpose. A drawing by C. H. Davis in our issue of April 5, 1932, showed how verbal warnings from the air, delivered in the vernacular, may become an effective substitute for high explosives; and we drew attention then to the fact that this method had already saved many lives.



THE URGENT NEED OF REPAIR TO THE EAST END OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL: CRACKS IN THE MASONRY OF THE NORTH SIDE OF THE TRIFORIUM ARCADE; WITH WEDGES PLACED IN THE CRACKS TO SHOW IF THEY WIDEN.



THE CRACK IN THE ROOF OF THE ANGEL CHOIR VAULTING MEASURED DAILY TO SEE IF THE RIFT WIDENS: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE EAST WINDOW WALL (RIGHT) HAS BROKEN AWAY.

A recent letter in "The Times," signed by the Earl of Yarborough and the Bishop and the Dean of Lincoln, drew attention to the urgent need of repairs to the east end of Lincoln Cathedral. Some months ago signs of disintegration and movement were revealed by a fall of stone from the vaulting of the Angel Choir, one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in the world.

The Dean and Chapter immediately took in hand the strengthening of the east wall, and called in the expert advice of Sir Charles Peers and the Cathedral architect, Sir Charles Nicholson, on the state of the entire fabric. It became evident that extensive works of repair, estimated to cost £30,000, were urgently required to save the Angel Choir and the great East Window

THE EAST END OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL IN DANGER: THE THREAT TO THE FAMOUS ANGEL CHOIR AND THE EAST WALL.

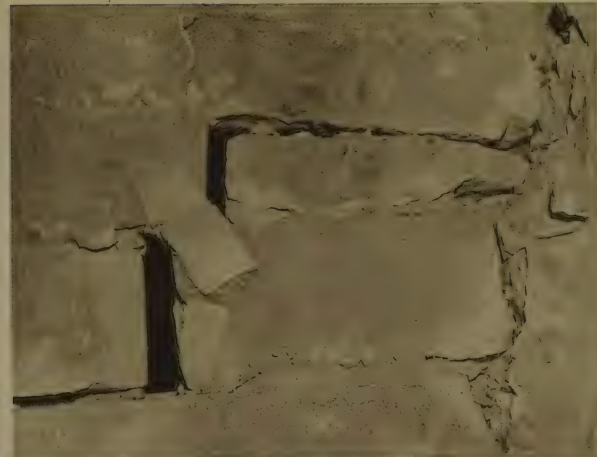


LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, THOUGHT BY MANY TO BE THE FINEST CHURCH IN ENGLAND, THE EAST WALL OF WHICH IS THREATENED BY COLLAPSE: A VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



AT WORK ON THE SCAFFOLDING SET UP WHERE THE NORTH TRIFORIUM ARCADE IS CRACKED: THE LOVELY STONEMASONRY IN IMMINENT DANGER OF DISINTEGRATION AND COLLAPSE, UNLESS EXTENSIVE REPAIRS ARE UNDERTAKEN.

from danger of collapse. An appeal was made for funds, and it was announced that contributions might be sent to any branch of the National Provincial Bank, Limited, for the credit of "The Lincoln Cathedral Special Repair Fund" at their Smiths Bank Branch, Lincoln, or to that branch direct, or to the Dean of Lincoln. Lincoln Cathedral is thought by many



WIDE CRACKS IN THE VAULTING OF THE ANGEL CHOIR ROOF, THROUGH WHICH THE CATHEDRAL FLOOR IS VISIBLE: THE THREAT TO ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE IN THE WORLD.



WHERE THE MAIN CRACK (BELOW RIGHT AND ABOVE LEFT) IN THE EAST WALL STARTS FROM FLOOR LEVEL: A SIGN OF THE DISINTEGRATION REVEALED BY A RECENT FALL OF STONE FROM THE ANGEL CHOIR VAULTING.

to be the very finest church in the country. It contains the earliest purely Gothic work extant, as well as every style from simple massive Norman to late Gothic. Formerly it had a spire on each of the three towers. The ground plan of the first church was laid by Bishop Remigius in 1086 and the church was consecrated in 1092. Some of the work of Remigius remains.

ITALY'S "HOME FRONT" WAR: FIGHTING SANCTIONS. THE SURRENDER OF METALS; OFFICE ECONOMIES; RABBITS' WOOL.



ANSWERING THE APPEAL FOR METALS—PRECIOUS OR OTHERWISE—TO BE MELTED DOWN IN VIEW OF THE SHORTAGE: PACKING CUPS, PLAQUES, AND OTHER TROPHIES GIVEN TO THE GOVERNMENT BY SPORTS CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.



SAVING COAL AND LESSENING THE USE OF ELECTRICITY: THE HALF-HOUR LUNCH-TIME IN AN OFFICE IN WHICH SHORTER HOURS ARE BEING WORKED AS PART OF THE SANCTIONS-FIGHTING PLANS.



THE ANGORA DOING ITS BIT: IN A CENTRE DEVOTED TO MANUFACTURING MATERIAL FOR SOLDIERS' CLOTHES FROM THE WOOL OF RABBITS GIVEN TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR THAT SPECIFIC PURPOSE.

Italy is fighting hard against what she terms the "ignominious and iniquitous" economic siege. On November 18, thousands of flags were flown as a sign that the country was ready to make sacrifices in view of the shortage of many materials necessary to home life and to the continuance of the war in Abyssinia; and this display has been followed by practical deeds. All are playing their part, from the humblest of peasants to the King and Signor Mussolini. The King has given gold and silver ingots to the Bank of Italy; Signor Mussolini has given much metal, including busts of himself; and December 18 is to be Wedding Ring Day,



GREAT WAR MEDALS TO BE MELTED DOWN: GIFTS FROM THE "SAVOIA" GROUP OF FASCISTS.



TWO OF IL DUCE'S YOUNGER CHILDREN GIVING TREASURES TO THEIR COUNTRY: ROMANO AND ANNA-MARIA MUSSOLINI SACRIFICE THEIR GOLD AND SILVER.



ANOTHER PHASE OF ITALY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE "IGNOMINIOUS AND INIQUITOUS" ECONOMIC SIEGE: THE VIA BRUXELLES RE-NAMED—AS VIA DALMAZIO BIRAGO, AFTER A GOLD MEDAL HERO OF THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.



A NEW NAME FOR THE FAMOUS PIAZZA DI SPAGNA, ROME, IN WHICH IS THE BRITISH CONSULATE—THE PIAZZA MARESCIALLO DE BONO; AFTER THE RETIRED ITALIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN EAST AFRICA.

when women will hand their wedding-rings to the Government, that they may be melted down. Two of these photographs dealing with the subject call for further explanation. On November 11 the Government introduced the single-shift system; and many private firms are following their example. In the case of the last-named, the employees work shorter hours and have only half an hour for lunch on the premises, thus saving much coal and electric light.—Dalmazio Birago was the first Italian soldier to receive the Gold Medal for Military Valour, Italy's V.C., during the war in Abyssinia, in which he fell.

A COMMUNIST REVOLT QUELLED IN BRAZIL.



DURING THE FIGHTING AGAINST REBELS AT RECIFE, CAPITAL OF PERNAMBUCO: SOLDIERS ENTRENCHED BEHIND SAND AT A BRIDGE LEADING TO AFOGADOS, WHERE THE MAIN ENGAGEMENT WAS IN PROGRESS.



BRAZILIAN TROOPS GUARDING THE SANTA IZABEL BRIDGE, AT THE FURTHER END OF WHICH STANDS THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE: AN INCIDENT ON THE SECOND DAY OF THE REBELLION AT RECIFE.



AT RECIFE: A MACHINE-GUN POST GUARDING THE ROAD TO OLINDA AND NATAL (THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, BRAZIL) WHICH WAS OCCUPIED BY REBELS.

A revolt broke out on November 24 in the northern States of Brazil, Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Norte, whose capital, Natal, was seized by a rebel battalion of Chasseurs. At Recife, capital of Pernambuco, the rebels were repulsed by loyal troops, but captured the suburb of Olinda. Our photographs were taken during the second day's fighting there, on November 25, at various key positions leading into Recife. At these points, many small actions were fought. Both revolts were led by non-commissioned officers directed, it was said, by Luis Carlos Prestes, sometimes called "the Communist leader for all South America." The Government took strong action, and the whole of Brazil was placed under martial law. President Vargas said: "There is proof of an intention to establish a Communist régime." On the 27th, Army cadets revolted at Rio de Janeiro, attacking the Aviation School, but were forced to surrender. Later, the Brazilian Embassy in London announced, in a statement published on November 29: "The rebel movement at Recife and Natal is completely suppressed. . . . The rising at the School of Aviation was soon stamped out. . . . Complete calm prevails throughout the country."

THE CROIX DE FEU: A FORCE IN FRANCE.

Recent political developments in France have centred largely on M. Laval's position regarding the leagues of the Right, particularly the Croix de Feu led by Colonel de la Rocque. There have been negotiations with a view to their abandoning provocative and military methods and acting as political parties. Steps have been taken, however, towards their suppression, and lately there were rumours of a coming *coup d'état* by the Croix de Feu. Colonel de la Rocque, who is forty-eight, was a staff officer to Marshal Foch during the war. He has frequently declared that his movement is not Fascist. It began in 1927 as an association of ex-Service men who had received the Croix de Guerre, and its name indicates "wearers of the cross won under fire," and not "the fiery cross." The Colonel is a republican and opposed to dictatorship, but seeks to regenerate French politics. That achieved, he has said, "I shall efface myself." In 1929 the membership of the Croix de Feu was about 5000. "Now," as the Colonel wrote to M. Laval recently, "we are over 700,000 strong, and increasing by 1000 a day."



THE LEADER OF THE CROIX DE FEU: COLONEL DE LA ROCQUE (ON THE LEFT), WHO DISCLAIMS THE TENETS OF FASCISM, BUT DECLARES HIS OBJECT TO BE THE REGENERATION OF FRENCH POLITICS.



A FRENCH "PRIVATE ARMY" THAT HAS EXERCISED AN IMPORTANT INFLUENCE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE OF LATE YEARS: THE CROIX DE FEU—A DEMONSTRATION PROCESSION IN PARIS.

The World of the Theatre.

By IVOR BROWN.

PLACES AND FACES.

"SEEING STARS," the musical piece at the Gaiety with which Mr. Leslie Henson has brought new life to that old home of his, concerns a Ruritanian royalty who is wandering at large in the Riviera. Mr. P. G. Wodehouse's farce, "The Inside 'Stand,'" on view at the Saville, is about American crooks who are trying to blow a safe and steal the jewels in a rich American's chateau on that same Blue Coast. Should you inquire why all English comedies seem to happen in the South of France, the answer is that not all do. Quite a number happen in Vienna.

There recently came, for instance, to the Garrick Theatre a little play called "Vicky," featuring a clever little English actress, Miss Aileen Marson. Vicky was Viennese, and her family were down-trodden aristocrats who had once commanded servants by the ten and twenty and now sold cigarettes on the same scale in a basement-shop. When the ex-Kaiser's birthday arrived they put on old uniforms, and wept and laughed, and were sweet and quaint. Well, there was a play called "Reunion in Vienna," and we seem to be always reuniting by the Danube now. Ever since "Bitter Sweet" and "Waltzes in Vienna," I have been growing more and more tired of Vienna. In the theatre, this is to say; as for the city itself, once much adored by me as by a million others, well, I keep away from dictatorship countries: I find the climate of democracies more agreeable to the holiday spirit.

It may be said that this theatrical concentration on Blue Coast and Blue Danube shows the intense conservatism of the drama, whose verbal idiom may alter with the decades while the places and the faces remain the same. But certain changes have taken place, and they are worth consideration. When I was younger, farces about naughty old men were inconceivable without Paris, as now they are inconceivable without Vienna. The gay Parisienne and the "Oh, la-la!" business lingers in a ghostly form at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. It is thought prudent to give revues, even revues containing so robustly English a figure as Mr. Gillie Potter, a French title, but on the whole "Paree" has ceased to rhyme with "spree," and the giddy old (or young) bean is off to "Wien, schönste Wien" instead.

One rule of the theatre never changes, and that rule happens to be a total defiance of life as we know it. It is always fine weather. The sun never shines on the stage but it blazes. There is no moderation in these matters. There may be "character" weather in comedy, in which case the gentleman working the wind-machine off-stage nearly howls the place down. In "The Wind and the Rain," that unquenchable success, the weather is almost part of the plot. But in ordinary comedy, or farce the sky is as blue as the Blue Coast or the Blue Danube. It is never moderately grey, nor is the street moderately wet. Anticyclones prevail. In that gay piece "Youth at the Helm," an English banker announced that he had just come back from hunting with the Quorn, or some such noble and native institution; yet the sky and the ladies' dresses hinted nothing but a heat-wave in July. I was not aware that the dog-days were so named because of their suitability for hound-work. But the leading ladies eternally insist on summer dresses, and producers (at least of comedy) upon an azure sky.

If the skies will not change, some of the faces and uniforms do. Where, for instance, is the comic curate who was so often the butt of the farcical procedure? Where is our Private Secretary, with golosh, Bath bun, and bottle of milk? Sometimes he turns up, beaming once more over his dog-collar and from under his thatch of tow, to grace our Christmas revels. But I have seen

less of him and nothing of his brothers lately. There may have been a time when actual life abounded in puny parsons twittering to the ladies of the Dorcas Club, but all the

clerics whom one meets nowadays are terrific fellows, ex-"Rugger" Blues, just off to give a boxing lesson at a boys' club, and Heaven help the man who gets the wrong

side of their temper! Another vanished institution of our comic stage is the Irishman. One result of self-government for Ireland, following considerable strife, prolonged embitterment, and even sanguinary war, is the realisation that the amiably idiotic type of Irishman is neither a good joke nor a true fact. The stage Irishman of the romantic English tradition has been richly described by Mr. Bernard Shaw, who did as much as anybody else to destroy that soaking, slobbering mockery of a man. Cries Doyle in "John Bull's Other Island"—

"Is it possible that you don't know that all this top-o'-the-morning and broth-of-a-boy and more-power-to-your-elbow business is as peculiar to England as the Albert Hall concerts of Irish music are? No Irishman ever talks like that in Ireland, or ever did, or ever will. But when a thoroughly worthless Irishman comes to England, and finds the whole place full of romantic duffers like you, who will let him loaf and drink and sponge and brag as long as

he flatters your sense of moral superiority by playing the fool and degrading himself and his country, he soon learns the antics that take you in."

So good-bye to the stage Irishman. Good-bye also to the stage Frenchman, with his volatility, his temperament, and his little black beard. Mr. Shaw has maintained that the theatre is always forty years behind the times. So, if this calculation of the theatre's time-lag is correct, the social types which vanished half a century ago ought to be ceasing by now to clutter up our stages.

Instead we have the gangster, treated either as a melodramatic conspirator, the successor to the First Murderers of the Elizabethan stage, or as a jovial idiot who "twiddles" safes and fails to get "the ice" in the farcical comedies of Mr. Wodehouse and others. So there was a special kind of relief in discovering at the Embassy Theatre that "Murder Gang," by Messrs. George Munro and Basil Dean, is not about gangsters at all; at least, it is not about the gangster with a gun in his pocket. In this play pens replace guns, since the gangsters are journalists, crime reporters on the trail. Or rather, we might say that voices have replaced pens, for this kind of reporter doesn't do much writing; he rushes to the telephone and dictates the latest from the field of bloodshed.

I felt grateful to this play, because, though it selects the ugliest side of journalism, it presents credible and likely journalists. In most plays where a reporter occurs, he is a half-wit with a notebook the size of a lexicon, and reporters as a rule are not thus scatter-brained and not thus equipped. May we hope that the comic reporter, of whom Galsworthy produced some terrible specimens, is now as dead as the comic curate? On the other hand, there seems to be little hope that we have finished with the Riviera or with Vienna.

It is one of my peculiarities never to have visited the South of France; but nothing from Marseilles to Monte Carlo can be called a closed book to me. I have been viewing this area once or twice a week for years, seeing it bathed in the limelight of the English stage. I do not say that my knowledge of the Riviera's climate, scenery, and personnel, so derived, is accurate; but I can claim that I have seen enough of it for a lifetime. And, much as I loved Vienna when I stayed there, I am beginning to feel that I have no need or desire to revisit a city so heavily exposed to authorship. But do not let me deter you from visiting "Vicky," in which a young English actress has bravely set out to be her own star and her own manageress. Let me say of Viennese plays what Hamlet said of marriages. Let those that are live; but let us have no more of them. At least, for a while.



THE FORMER MERCUTIO AS ROMEO, AT THE NEW THEATRE: JOHN GIELGUD, AFTER HIS CHANGE OF PARTS WITH LAURENCE OLIVIER; WITH PEGGY ASHCROFT AS JULIET.



THE FORMER ROMEO AS MERCUTIO, AT THE NEW THEATRE: LAURENCE OLIVIER AS THE GALLANT, SWASHBUCKLING YOUNGSTER WHO LOSES HIS LIFE IN THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE MONTAGUES AND CAPULETS, THOUGH IT IS NONE OF HIS.

As noted in our issue of October 26, when we devoted a page to John Gielgud's production of "Romeo and Juliet," it was stated in advance that he and Laurence Olivier would subsequently exchange parts. The change has now occurred, John Gielgud relinquishing the part of Mercutio to become Romeo, and Laurence Olivier playing Mercutio. The production is proving markedly, and deservedly, successful.

BOOTH'S

Matured DRY GIN



BY APPOINTMENT



BOOTH'S READY-MIXED COCKTAILS

These attractive Tantalus Cases contain three bottles of Booth's well-known Cocktails. A choice from these varieties: Martini (Sweet or Dry); Bronx; Manhattan; John Collins. 32/- per case.

*The better the gin
The better the Christmas cocktail*

Good cheer for Christmas! Booth's, the matured Dry Gin, comes in a new and attractive single-bottle packing for the festive season. The ideal solution to your gift problem—give Booth's—for pure enjoyment! Christmas packings of 2, 3 and 6 bottles are also available.



For the Christmas Table
McVITIE'S
Christmas

S P E C I A L T I E S

McVitie & Price offer a delightful selection of high-class Shortbreads, Chocolate-coated Biscuits and Wafers, Iced Cakes and Afternoon Tea goods, including Hanover Wafers, Assorted Shortbread and Banquet Cake as illustrated above. All of the very highest quality and most attractively packed.



BY APPOINTMENT
TO H.M. THE KING

S O L D B Y A L L G O O D G R O C E R S



**MASTERPIECES OF FLEMISH
PAINTING, LITTLE KNOWN,
AND NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED,
NOW ON VIEW IN PARIS
AT THE ORANGERIE MUSEUM:
WORKS BY JAN VAN EYCK
AND JEROME BOSCH.**

LEFT.
"MARGUERITE
VAN EYCK":
A PORTRAIT OF
THE PAINTER'S
WIFE, BY JAN
VAN EYCK
(c. 1385-1441),
LENT BY THE
BRUGES MUSEUM.

RIGHT.
EXHIBITED FOR
THE FIRST TIME:
"THE VIRGIN OF
THE CARTHUSIAN
FRIAR," BY JAN
VAN EYCK.
(COLLECTION OF
BARON ROBERT
DE ROTHSCHILD.)



NOW ON VIEW (FOR THE FIRST TIME) AT THE "VAN EYCK TO BRUEGEL" EXHIBITION OF FLEMISH ART AT THE ORANGERIE MUSEUM IN PARIS: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) THE LEFT, CENTRE, AND RIGHT PANELS OF A TRIPTYCH, "THE TEMPTATION OF SAINT ANTHONY," BY JEROME BOSCH (c. 1450-60—1516), LENT BY THE LISBON MUSEUM.



AN outstanding exhibition of Flemish art, "From Van Eyck to Bruegel the Elder," is being held, until the middle of January, at the Orangerie Museum in Paris, and will doubtless attract many British art-lovers during the Christmas holiday. It contains 100 paintings, 62 drawings, 19 magnificent tapestries, and 18 examples of wood-carving, by Flemish masters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Although not representing the whole history of Flemish painting, it covers the period most typically and originally Flemish. The hundred masterpieces of painting have been chosen from museums in Brussels, Bruges, Antwerp, and Ghent, and from public or private collections in France, Britain, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, and Switzerland. Among them are several not included in the 1927 Flemish Art Exhibition in London or in the recent exhibition in Brussels. Moreover, some of the paintings on view in Paris have never before been exhibited. One is Van Eyck's "Virgin of the Carthusian Friar," a work of wonderful delicacy, with a charming background of a town and river seen through an arcade. Other examples shown for the first time are two by Jerome Bosch—"The Juggler" and a triptych, "The Temptation of St. Anthony," with an amazing wealth of curious and grotesque detail. Our reproductions of these practically unknown paintings are therefore of extraordinary interest. Incidentally, our readers will be glad to know that an excellent "Flemish Art Album," on a large scale, with numerous reproductions of paintings in the Exhibition, has been issued by our Paris contemporary, "L'illustration," and can be obtained (price 6 francs) from the offices of that paper, 13, Rue Saint-Georges, Paris. It contains an introduction by M. René Huyghe, of the Louvre.

LEFT. EXHIBITED FOR THE FIRST TIME: "THE JUGGLER," BY JEROME BOSCH. (LENT BY THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM OF ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE.)

THE HERALDRY OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE: THE YOUNGEST

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS.



THE CRESTS OF FAMOUS R.A.F. SQUADRONS, WITH THE AIRCRAFT THEY NOW USE:

Though the Royal Air Force is by far the youngest of the fighting services, its squadrons are gradually gathering unto themselves a tradition, obtained in peace and war, akin to that of famous ships of the Fleet and regiments of the Army. Many of these squadrons now have their own squadron crests and squadron marks painted on their aircraft or printed on their notepaper. There is at present no official collection of all these crests, but with the kind assistance of the Historical Section of the Air Ministry we have been enabled to depict those of most squadrons

which now possess an official crest duly registered at the College of Heralds. Unofficially there are other heraldic devices in use and crests not yet officially sanctioned, while many other squadrons do not at present appear to have any crest. Eventually, no doubt, every unit of our expanding aerial force will have its crest and "colours," just as in the older services, but there has not yet been evolved anything to compare with the revered "colours" of the regiments of the Army. Heraldry is something that can only be produced or mellowed by time and history,

FIGHTING SERVICE ADOPTS NAVAL AND REGIMENTAL USAGE.

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE AIR MINISTRY.



HERALDIC DEVICES ANALOGOUS TO THOSE OF BRITISH WARSHIPS AND REGIMENTS.

and to-day our air squadrons have only the one great test of the Great War to look back upon and record in their annals, along with work in Northern India, Iraq, and other parts of the Empire as additional records. The expansion of the R.A.F. is having the effect of reviving certain squadrons that did wonderful work in the war, but after its conclusion became extinct and remained merely numbers on the rota of the Royal Air Force. Many are of opinion that we should follow the German idea and name our squadrons after some famous "Ace" who served in a particular

squadron during the war, or after some memorable deed of the war years which made that particular squadron's number renowned. New aircraft are being produced rapidly, and the mounts of several of the squadrons represented on these pages are changing. For instance, new fighters such as the "Gauntlet" are now replacing earlier craft that have done very meritorious service; the old "Virginias" are giving way to faster, more up-to-date, heavy bombers. Consequently, it is very difficult to give the mounts of all these "first line" squadrons with exactitude.

G. H. DAVIS
1935.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

LANGUAGE was made for man, and not man for language. We cannot be bound down to hard-and-fast rules or bygone customs in our forms of speech; we are entitled to modify or develop them, and add to our vocabulary to suit changing requirements. Nevertheless, language has its history, traditions, and æsthetic qualities, which should be considered before we admit innovations. Many corruptions, of course, have become standardised in English by usage, but we must be on our guard against condoning fresh offences.

I am therefore at one with the new Member for Oxford University in his campaign against verbal monstrosities, now concentrated in his book, "WHAT A WORD!" Being an Account of the Principles and Progress of "The Word War" conducted in *Punch*, to the great Improvement and Delight of the People, and the lasting Benefit of the King's English, with many Ingenious Exercises and Horrible Examples. By A. P. Herbert (Methuen; 6s.). In the House of Commons, that battleground for many a war of words, the author should have ample opportunities of breaking a lance with offenders against the unwritten laws of diction (as well as of denouncing undue privileges in the matter of liquidrefreshment!). He may be expected to exert a salutary influence on Parliamentary language, both in debate and in the wording of legislative documents.

At this point in the present screed my wife switched on the wireless, wishing to hear the Epilogue (it was a Sunday evening), and we listened to a passage from the Epistle to the Ephesians (iv., 29) containing the following verse: "Let no corrupt communications proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers." Although St. Paul doubtless did not use these words in quite the same sense that Mr. Herbert might apply to them, yet, apart from their context, they seem to lend sanction (what a word!) to the latter's doctrine. Looking up another Biblical reference, I chanced on the actual title of Mr. Herbert's book in the Gospel of St. Luke (iv., 36). As a champion of "good words," of course, A. P. H. has had some modern predecessors, though few have invested the subject with such delicious drollery. His controversial weapons are not shafts dipped in gall, but might rather be termed light bombs of laughing-gas.

Calverley, whose comic muse Mr. Herbert has "meditated" so amusingly in his own verse, was, I imagine, something of a pioneer in the light ironical attack on persons who take liberties with our native tongue. In his poem "Forever," he denounced the comparatively venial misdemeanour of running two words into one—

It's sweet, it's strange; and I suppose
It's grammar.

Since that was written, innovation has gone to lengths then unimaginable. More akin to Mr. Herbert's attitude is a chapter in Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's little book, "On the Art of Writing" (to which A. P. H. refers). In this chapter, castigating the prevalent use of jargon, "familiar in parliamentary debates, in newspapers, and as the staple language of Blue Books, Committees, Official Reports," Sir Arthur says: "You must not confuse this Jargon with what is called Journallese. The two overlap, indeed . . . but . . . your journalist at the worst is an artist in his way. Like the Babu he is trying all the while to embellish our poor language, to make it more floriferous, more poetical—like the Babu for example who, reporting his mother's death, wrote: 'Regret to inform you, the hand that rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket.'"

Although Q's "Interlude on Jargon" partly anticipated the present Word War, A. P. H. advances on a much wider front against a much more powerful and ubiquitous foe. I am glad to see, among other things, that he tilts against "practical" people who decry Latin and Greek, and shows that the so-called dead languages are really very much alive. His remarks on the pronunciation of Latin will also touch many hearts. Before bidding farewell to him, I must add a word of hearty greeting to the new omnibus volume, "UNCOMMON LAW." Being 66 Misleading Cases revised and collected in one volume, including 10 cases not published before. By A. P. Herbert. With an Introduction by Lord Atkin (Methuen; 7s. 6d.). This book is a classic of legal satire. Welcoming the assemblage of "the cases which have delighted so many lawyers and laymen," Lord Atkin observes: "As the world now knows, they are chiefly concerned with the legal experiences of Mr. Albert Haddock, who seems to have suffered as many tribulations as St. Paul."

There is considerable affinity, I think, between Mr. Herbert and a famous writer who, like him, was a lawyer and a Liberal, and contributed by his pen to the gaiety of nations. My reference is to the author of "The Dolly Dialogues" and "The Prisoner of Zenda," of whom we now have a delightful biography—"ANTHONY HOPE AND HIS BOOKS." Being the Authorised Life of Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins. By Sir Charles Mallet. With eighteen Illustrations (Hutchinson; 18s.). As a native of Hackney, I am interested to discover that Anthony Hope was born in the adjacent parish of Clapton, and our readers will be interested to know that some of his first efforts in fiction appeared in *The Illustrated London News* and *The Sketch*, in 1886, when he was twenty-three. His first novel—"A Man of Mark," published in 1890 at his own expense—contained the germ of the Zenda romance in that it described a revolution in an imaginary State, Aureataland.

Sir Charles Mallet, who was one of the author's oldest friends, and obtained a publisher for his next story, "Father

that profession, especially "its valuable training in the careful use of words." Here is a link with A. P. H.

In reading contemporary biography, like most people, no doubt, I am often diverted into my own memories and led to recall what I was doing myself at such and such a time. Thus, while Anthony Hope was putting Ruritania on the map of romance, I was in my second year at Cambridge, and my tutor at John's was the famous medical scientist (afterwards Principal and Chancellor of Glasgow University) whose biography is now before me, namely, "SIR DONALD MACALISTER OF TARBERT." By his Wife. With Chapters by Sir Robert Rait and Sir Norman Walker. Illustrated (Macmillan; 12s. 6d.). I still possess, stowed away somewhere among my papers, the kindly testimonial which "Donald" (as we called him) bestowed on me when I went down. It causes a little retrospective heart-searching, however, to read that "his students would have been surprised had they known how soon and how accurately their tutor had 'sized them up' in the matter of their manners, their morals, their idiosyncrasies, and their mental abilities." I remember him as a very genial man, but unfortunately I never met him again. Apart from this personal association with him and with other old Johnians mentioned in the book, I have found the biography deeply interesting, both from its revelation of a rare and brilliant personality, and from its entertaining style, rich in humour and anecdote.

Until I read Lady MacAlister's book, I did not know that her husband possessed such a gift of tongues and had

written so many verse translations. "He was compared," she writes, "to the two greatest linguists of all time, Cardinal Mezzofanti and 'the Admirable Crichton.'" I wonder whether he ever compared notes with another amazing contemporary linguist, whose career is traced in "CHEERFUL GIVER." The Life of Harold Williams. By his Wife, Ariadna Tyrkova-Williams. With Preface by Sir Samuel Hoare, and Frontispiece Portrait (Peter Davies; 10s. 6d.). When he died (in 1928), Harold Williams had been for six years Foreign Editor of *The Times*, and he inspired in his colleagues the highest esteem and affection. He had for many years taken a passionate interest in Russia and its political reform, but hated the results of the Bolshevik revolution.

Regarding his linguistic attainments, Sir Samuel Hoare remarks: "Mezzofanti himself would have scratched in a match with Harold Williams"; and his widow writes: "He read grammars as others read detective-stories. . . . Altogether, at the end of his life, he knew over fifty languages, about half of which he spoke quite fluently." The title of this admirable biography is explained by the following passage, quoted from a friend: "Harold was a cheerful giver. He was always sharing, always giving. His knowledge was inexhaustible. He knew the whole world. He was at home everywhere. But his astounding knowledge did not overwhelm one." Mrs. Williams was a noted figure in Russian Liberalism before the revolution.

There are naturally many points, both of similarity and contrast, between the Russian and the French Revolutions, the events that led up to them, and certain of the protagonists. In the Russian scene, perhaps, Kerenski provides some parallel to the great Frenchman whose life is studied anew in "MIRABEAU." By Evarts S. Scudder. With Frontispiece Portrait (Barker; 10s.). Here we have a compact, straightforward, and highly dramatic account of the man who, had he lived, might conceivably have saved France from the Terror. We see him as a towering personality, extraordinary both in his virtues and his vices, and, above all, as an all-dominating orator. The book, I think, is a historical portrait of outstanding merit.

Summing up Mirabeau's character and achievements, the author writes: "With his encyclopædic knowledge, his intensity, his passionate nature, he stood against the violence of the extremists. He pitted his strength against dictatorship, not to become another dictator but to establish liberty in France. He opposed the real strength of a statesmanlike mind to the mob tactics of the demagogues. He believed in liberty, and the belief is an eternal belief as valid and true to-day as in 1789. Mirabeau's death made Napoleon inevitable." This book belongs to a new series of biographies which will include "Henry IV.," "Rochester," and "Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland." An appendix gives extracts from Mirabeau's speeches in the original French.

C. E. B.



HEADS OF JEWS AND ROMAN SOLDIERS, SEEN SHOUTING AND GESTICULATING IN DERISION: A FRAGMENT OF AN ECCE HOMO BY HANS MEMLING (D. 1494). On Panel—8 in. by 23 in.

The pictures reproduced on this page, like the objects illustrated opposite, will figure in the Innes sale, to be held at Christie's on December 11, 12, and 13. Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods.



PORTRAIT OF A MAN; BY NICOLAUS MAES (1632-1693): A LOT IN THE INNES SALE.—[On panel—21 in. by 15½ in.]

The subject of this portrait is said to be Dr. Heinsius, the famous philologist, who lived from 1620 to 1681.

Stafford," has written of him with affectionate intimacy. Thus he can tell us just how the idea for "The Prisoner of Zenda" arose. "On Nov. 28th, 1893," we read, "he was walking back from the Westminster County Court to the Temple. . . . His thoughts were running on some new scheme of adventure, love, or politics, in some new, undiscoverable country like Aureataland or Glottenberg: Ruritania was the name which leaped into his head. And as he walked he chanced to pass two men who bore an extraordinary resemblance to each other." Hence he developed his famous tale of confused identity. The book which decided his career (Letters instead of Law) and made his fortune was written in exactly a month. Although he forsook the Law, however, he retained a deep respect for

THE INNES SALE: A "STRAD" AND A RELIC OF BYRON AMONG THE LOTS.

By COURTESY OF MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS.



AN EDWARD VI. TAZZA-SHAPED CUP OF 1552.
6 in. diam.; 5½ in. high.



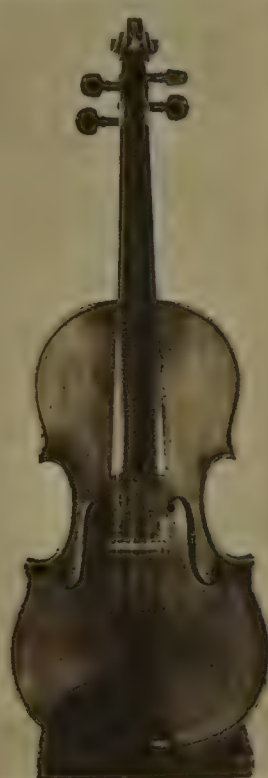
AN ELIZABETHAN TIGERWARE JUG, OF 1577; AND AN ELIZABETHAN STIRRUP-CUP OF LEATHER, IN THE FORM OF A BOOT, FORMERLY IN THE POSSESSION OF LORD BYRON. The jug 10½ in. high.



AN ITALIAN GREEN JASPER CUP, FLECKED WITH RED, OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY—FROM THE POLOVTSOFF COLLECTION. 5½ in. high.



A CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY BUREAU BOOKCASE.
9 ft. 2 in. high; 4 ft. wide.



A VIOLIN BY ANTONIO STRADIVARI, DATED 1729—SOLD WITH THE CERTIFICATE OF MESSRS. HART AND SON; THREE VIEWS.



AN ELIZABETHAN PARCEL-GILT GOURD-SHAPED CUP AND COVER, OF 1598.
15 in. high.



AN ELIZABETHAN SILVER-GILT CUP AND COVER, OF 1582.
10½ in. high.



AN ELIZABETHAN TANKARD AND COVER, OF 1574.
7 in. high.

A SALE of exceptional interest and importance is to take place at Messrs. Christie's rooms, 8, King Street, St. James's Square, S.W.1, next Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 11, 12, and 13. The objects to be sold were the property of the late Mrs. Ernest C. Innes, the collections having been formed by her late husband. They consist of a collection of important old English silver, to be sold on December 11; a collection of fine early ivories and objects of art, faience and porcelain, old English furniture, Oriental carpets and rugs, and violins, to be sold on December 12; and a collection of Rembrandt etchings and ancient and modern pictures and drawings, to be sold on December 13. Here and on the opposite page we illustrate some of the outstanding lots. A particularly interesting one is the "Strad" violin, for examples of the great Cremonese craftsman's work seldom appear on the market to-day.

INDIA'S WILD ASS: A SPECIES DISTINCT IN ITS COLORATION; WITH HYBRID PROGENY.

ARTICLE AND PHOTOGRAPHS
BY LT.-COL. A. H. E. MOSSE, C.I.E.

And Bahram, that great Hunter—the
Wild Ass
Stamps o'er his head, and he lies fast
asleep.

Old Omar Khayyam knew what he
was writing about. One can conceive
of no more apt symbol of desolation
than the onager, the wild ass of
Western Asia, a creature of the
desert. The Indian species—*Equus*
(Continued below.)



AN INDIAN WILD ASS (*EQUUS ONAGER INDICUS*, OR, POPULARLY, GHOR-KHAR) ON THE RANN OF CUTCH, IN SUMMER A GREAT SALT MORASS, WHERE THESE ANIMALS ROAM IN BANDS OF THIRTY OR FORTY.



AN INDIAN WILD ASS PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A MOTOR-CAR ON THE RANN OF CUTCH, WHOSE SURFACE BY THE END OF DECEMBER IS HARD ENOUGH FOR A CAR TO TRAVEL AT SPEED.



AN INDIAN WILD ASS MAINTAINING A SPEED OF 26 TO 27 M.P.H., ACCORDING TO THE SPEEDOMETER OF THE CAR, WHOSE PACE WAS ADJUSTED TO THAT OF THE ANIMAL FOR PURPOSES OF PHOTOGRAPHY.



AN INDIAN WILD ASS MARE, RIDDEN DOWN AND CAUGHT AS A YOUNG FOAL, LIVING IN CAPTIVITY.



SHOWING THE PARTI-COLOURED COAT: THE SAME INDIAN WILD ASS MARE, MOTHER OF THE HYBRID SEEN BELOW.

onager indicus; in the vernacular, *ghor-khar*—inhabits Baluchistan and the desert districts of Western India, with the Rann of Cutch the most southerly limit of its range. The Rann, in summer a great salt morass, invaded by the high monsoon tides of the Gulf of Cutch, dries up in winter, and by the end of December its surface has become quite hard, rendering possible the passage of a motor-car at speed. Thus one can come to comparatively close quarters with the wild donkeys sometimes found there in bands of thirty or forty. Out on the bare expanse of the winter Rann, we encountered seven Rann donkeys. We soon found they could attain a very useful speed. By adapting our pace to theirs, it was possible, without pressing them unduly, to observe them for two or three minutes at a distance of from a dozen to twenty yards. For this period they maintained without slackening a pace, according to our



THE HYBRID OFFSPRING OF THE WILD ASS MARE (SHOWN ABOVE) AND OF A BAY PONY: AN ANIMAL SMALLER THAN ITS MOTHER, AND IN COLOUR A UNIFORM BRIGHT BROWN.

speedometer, averaging from 26 to 27 m.p.h. Just how the speed of *Equus onager* would compare with that attained in the Derby by the equine incarnation of Bahram, I cannot say; but I have little doubt that, over a course of five or six miles, there would be only one in the picture at the finish, and, great horse though he be, that one would not be Bahram. The parti-coloured effect produced by alternating areas of white (below) and light reddish-grey (above) on the coat reminds one of Noah's Ark animals, and is quite unlike the uniform colouring of the African wild ass. The large and heavy head, not over-gracefully carried in repose, suggests lack of breeding; but standing about twelve hands, the onager is a fine beast. The captive mare was ridden down and captured as a young foal. In captivity she was mated with a bay pony. Her offspring was rather smaller than its mother, and in colour a uniform bright brown.

South Africa

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Notes for the Novel-Reader: Fiction of the Month.

THE novels reviewed this month are, speaking generally, books that reflect the society we live in—lightly or seriously, according to the author's attitude—or else books offering escape from all that by way of phantasy and the historical past. Sinclair Lewis's "It Can't Happen Here" is a portentous forecast of what might conceivably happen if Nazism were to cross the Atlantic.

"It can't happen here" they were saying in the United States when Hitler was consolidating his victory in Germany. "Are you so sure?" retorts Mr. Lewis, and swings his satirical batteries smartly into line. The action is pivoted on the imagined experiences of Doremus Jessup, whom you may take as the just man of any generation. Doremus was a provincial newspaper editor who had observed the emotional idiosyncrasies of the great American people with apprehension. He talked freely to his friends. "There is no country in the world that can get more hysterical . . . yes, or more obsequious! . . . than America. Look how Huey Long became absolute monarch over Louisiana. . . . Remember the Kentucky night-raiders. . . . Lynchings. . . . Prohibition. . . . Why, where in all history has there been a people so ripe for dictatorship as ours?"

That was early in 1936, before Doremus's newspaper had been seized, while he was still reasoning with patriots who were yearning for a strong man to run the country. The masses were doped already by hare-brained economists and radio evangelists. (Radio as the indispensable instrument of a dictator was to come.) But even then Senator Borzelius Windrip was gabbling his way into the Presidency, and the gang of buccaneers behind him was organising a lightning assault on liberty.

The Jessup family suffered in the terror, with other peaceful families innumerable. Machine-guns, floggings, the sadistic tortures of the concentration camps, clamped the Windrip régime upon the United States. The swift, appalling transition from bamboozlement to bloodshed is presented with all the vitality of Mr. Lewis's genius. The book ends at the dawn of the counter-revolution. Doremus had survived and escaped from the concentration camp, for a Doremus Jessup can never die.

The English publisher of "It Can't Happen Here" has suggested its story and lessons are not solely applicable to America. That is as it may be. "No Mean City," a novel of the Glasgow slums, is a challenge to British complacency. For five years, until 1934, Alexander McArthur, a Glasgow unemployed man, was writing novel after novel dealing with the men and women he lived among. He did not succeed in getting into print. A little more than a year ago he was invited to collaborate with Kingsley Long, a London journalist; and "No Mean City" is the outcome. It is a scathing revelation of the misery and degradation existing in one of the largest cities of the Empire. In the authors' view, unemployment and overcrowding are primarily responsible for the ruffianism it describes. Subconscious rebellion against squalor produces strange fruits—the gangster's vanity, for one, exemplified by the career of the Razor King. It is only fair to quote from the preface an acknowledgment that Glasgow, with less than a sixth of London's population, carries an equal burden of workless men and women; and that no other city is making a more determined effort to re-house and help its poorer citizens.

As a sidelight on contemporary England and Germany, as well as for its more romantic interest, you should read "Fires in May," by Ruth Feiner. No fires can quench Miss Feiner's spirit. It shines through this story of a political exile, the girl whose brother had accidentally shot a Nazi, and who was advised she should leave the country. She came to London, where the dreariness of Notting Hill failed to subdue her. There is a lively courage in her struggle with disaster, and she is left with her foot on the ladder of success.

J. D. Beresford's "On a Huge Hill" puts the case for spiritual healing, much as he has stated it before in "The Camberwell Miracle." A father who was watching at the bedside of his dying child was inspired with a mystical power that restored the boy to health in a single night. James Kingdon knew no more than that it had been miraculously vouchsafed to him. Pondering the miracle, he perceived it lay in the exercise of selfless love in communion with the greater, all-embracing Divine love. It altered the course of his life, and other lives; it brought disciples to the healer. Here, then, lies the true way. . . . But it seems curious to use fiction as the fingerpost.

Now we come to "Gaudy Night," which is as full of human nature as anyone could wish, and professes no admonitory intention whatsoever. It will be a best-seller—probably the best-seller—of the season. Dorothy L. Sayers has given her talent full scope by making the detection business ancillary to her portraiture of the women, dons, students, and scouts of an imaginary Oxford college. A sympathetic, witty study of a community of women, perfectly executed; that is "Gaudy Night." But of course it is something else as well. Very much so. The mystery at Shrewsbury College required the nicest handling and the most loyal reticences, lest it should damage the College's reputation. Luckily for the Warden and her colleagues, Harriet Vane, a Senior Member of College, had lately visited them, and was able to help in the investigation. (She appears in this book

invites you. Then, too, the gods arrive to divert themselves with the follies of men and despatch the beloved Alcibiades to his triumph. A satyr passes across the opening chapter, waking in the shimmering hills and cursing the festival in the town below. ". . . shocked, malicious, he wagged his short tail, then raised a hoof."

"Tropic Rome," which brings us down to the seventeenth—or is it the eighteenth?—century, deserves a longer notice than we are able to give it. Dennis Kincaid is one of the most individual of the younger writers, and old Goa is a subject made to his hand. He has constructed a finely dramatic story out of the clash of Catholic orthodoxy and diabolism. The setting is gorgeously colourful, and Gil, who has the blood of the Iberian aristocracy in his veins and is the child of his adventurous age, is a noteworthy figure. This and "Girl of Good Family,"

by Lucian Wainwright, are both excellent novels. Mr. Wainwright writes with inside knowledge of cosmopolitan Jewry. He begins with the Montadore family before the war, when it was wealthy and festive, and had cousins in most of the great European capitals. Nineteen-Fourteen and after shattered its prosperity. Mariette the rebel had defied the matchmaking aunts, and she found post-war misfortunes her opportunity. "Girl of Good Family" is the chronicle of her struggle for freedom.

"Good Morning, Good Morning," by Ian Rankine, frisks off with an International Conference and deposits it in a little Duchy not to be discovered on the real map of Europe. Mr. Rankine enjoys himself enormously making fun of the members of the Conference, and he keeps them intriguing and conferring while the charming Grand Duchess falls in love with a young man of the English Foreign Office. The satire is clever fooling, and the love-affair a gallant entertainment. A refreshing novel, which we hope signifies a new humorist has come to stay.

"The Collected Ghost Stories of Oliver Onions" are very welcome. They are also overdue. The veil of eerie mystery can only be lifted without fumbling by the most sensitive fingers, and it has long been apparent to those who have met these stories in reviews and magazines that Mr. Onions possesses an exquisite psychic touch. His phantoms are beautifully disembodied; they are as remote from the coarser hauntings as a cobweb from a ship's cable. The incomparable "Phantas" is included. Ghostliness apart, this is one of the finest sea stories ever written.

There is an equal though dissimilar distinction in "Beyond Sing the Woods," by Trygve Gulbrandsen, who is a young arrival among the Scandinavian novelists. The cold, tingling air of the North sets it apart, as the Bjorndals, father to son, were set apart from townsfolk and villages in their ancient homestead in the forest. The Bjorndals were hunters, wood folk as straight and strong as the great trees that enclosed them. How they came to traffic with the merchants, and what befell them when the old order gave place to the new, is told with passion. The date of the story is not revealed, except that you hear the tinkle of a spinet at the beginning and see a long bear-gun taken down from the wall. "Beyond Sing the Woods" is a splendid story of the North, and that is all that matters.

"The Cases of Susan Dare," by Mignon G. Eberhart, is a good book for odd half-hours. The stories are properly thrilling, but should be taken in small doses. Miss Eberhart has mannerisms that annoy if you read too much of her at a sitting. "The Case of the Missing Diary," by A. Fielding, is well told. It gallops into extravagance at the end, in the basement of the cookery school; but it keeps you guessing.

BOOKS REVIEWED.

- It Can't Happen Here.* By Sinclair Lewis. (Cape; 7s. 6d.)
No Mean City. By Alexander McArthur and H. Kingsley Long. (Longmans; 7s. 6d.)
Fires in May. By Ruth Feiner. (Harrap; 7s. 6d.)
On a Huge Hill. By J. D. Beresford (Heinemann; 7s. 6d.)
Gaudy Night. By Dorothy L. Sayers. (Gollancz; 8s. 6d.)
Alcibiades Beloved of Gods and Men. By Vincenz Brun. (Putnam; 7s. 6d.)
Tropic Rome. By Dennis Kincaid. (Chatto and Windus; 7s. 6d.)
Girl of Good Family. By Lucian Wainwright. (Secker; 7s. 6d.)
Good Morning, Good Morning. By Ian Rankine. (Macmillan; 7s. 6d.)
The Collected Ghost Stories of Oliver Onions. (Nicholson and Watson; 8s. 6d.)
Beyond Sing the Woods. By Trygve Gulbrandsen. (Butterworth; 7s. 6d.)
The Cases of Susan Dare. By Mignon G. Eberhart. (Bodley Head; 7s. 6d.)
The Case of the Missing Diary. By A. Fielding. (Collins; 7s. 6d.)

To Our Readers and Photographers at Home and Abroad.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" has always been famed for its treatment of the various branches of Science. Its archæological articles and illustrations are known throughout the world, and its pages dealing with Natural History and Ethnology are of equal value. These and other subjects are dealt with in our pages in a more extensive way than in any other illustrated weekly journal. We take this opportunity, therefore, of urging our readers to forward to us photographs of interest in these branches of Science.

Few people visiting the less-known parts of the world fail to equip themselves with cameras, and we wish to inform explorers and others who travel that we are glad to consider photographs which show curious customs of various nationalities, civilised and uncivilised, their sports, habits, and costumes; in fact, anything of a little-known or unusual character.

We are very pleased to receive also photographs dealing with Natural History in all its branches, especially those which are of a novel description. Our pages deal thoroughly with unfamiliar habits of birds, animals, fishes, and insects.

To Archæologists we make a special appeal to send us the results of recent discoveries.

In addition, we are glad to consider photographs or rough sketches illustrating important events throughout the world; but such contributions should be forwarded by the quickest possible route, immediately after the events.

We welcome contributions and pay well for all material accepted for publication.

When illustrations are submitted, each subject sent should be accompanied by a suitable description.

Contributions should be addressed to: The Editor, *The Illustrated London News*, 346, Strand, London, W.C.2.

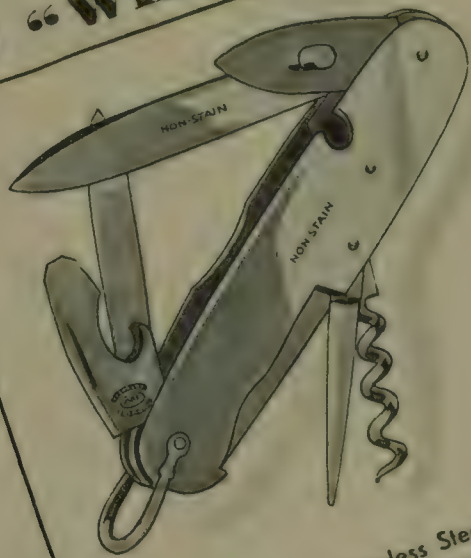
somewhat burdened by her tragic memories, but with fame and fortune at the end of her pen.) And since Miss Vane, though she did effective preliminary sleuthing, was compelled to seek a second opinion, no one will be surprised to hear she called in Lord Peter Wimsey.

There are very few detective novels that will bear reading twice in quick succession. You will devour "Gaudy Night" in compelling haste to discover the identity of the Poison Pen. Then if you are wise you will read it slowly over again, to savour its wit and the humane wisdom with which that community group has been regarded. "Gaudy Night" is Miss Sayers at her very best.

"Alcibiades Beloved of Gods and Men," by Vincenz Brun, seems appropriately to follow sensation among the scholars; here we leave the modern for the ancient world. To stand by Aristophanes in the market-place of Athens; to follow Socrates plodding to war, insensible to fatigue and thirst; to see Pheidias sprinkled with marble dust and moulding the hip of a god, and Pericles bearing on his shoulders the cares of the most beautiful and fickle city—these are the occasions to which Vincenz Brun

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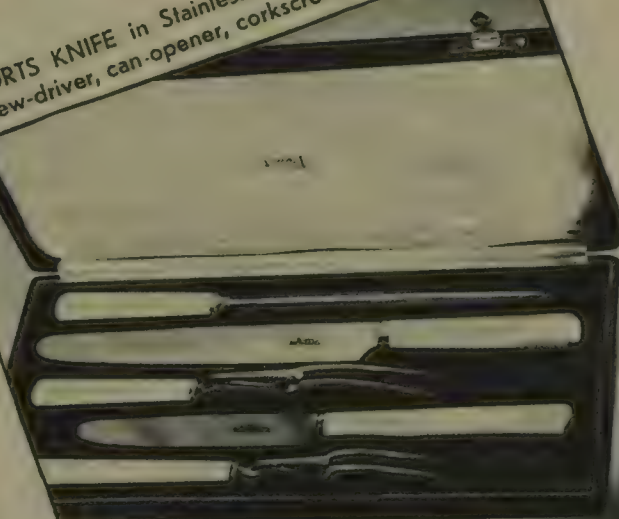
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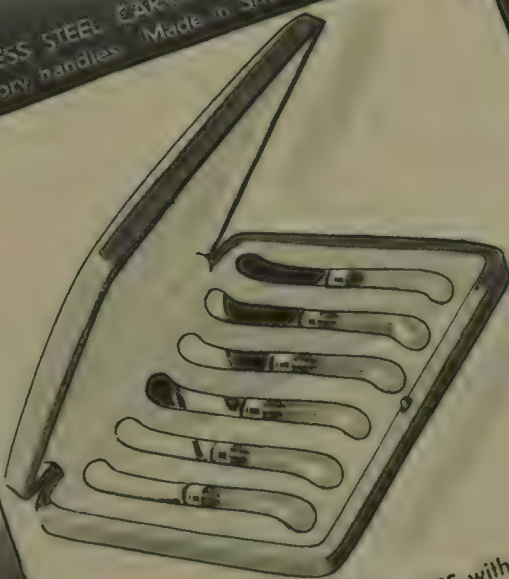
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XMAS GIFTS

The Monkeys Work in Shifts.

The monkeys have come to town. They are very particular animals, and do not believe in working overtime, and, as there are sixty members in their colony, they insist on working in "shifts" of about three hours. Their resting rooms are the most comfortable possible. They like nuts, but prefer lettuce or other dainties. They are experts—one walks the tight-rope holding a parasol; another spends his time pulling up the milk-cart. He declines to work unless there is a dainty secreted in it. "Helter Skelter" is reminiscent of a switchback: two have to devote all their time to it. Others paddle canoes.

A Tunis Street and Dutch House.

Children who are interested in "foreign" parts must visit a street in Tunis: it is marvellously realistic, and is instructive as well as amusing. A journey by sea has to be made by all who wish to visit the Dutch House. As the steamer leaves Harwich, a cinema pictures the places that are passed, and the children are, in imagination, wafted to the Hook of Holland, and at the door of the House Father Christmas is waiting for them.

Liqueurs and Whisky.

No Christmas festivities are complete without liqueurs, which are the true complement to an excellent dinner. Furthermore, they are a perfect digestive, and are among the gifts that are sure of a warm welcome. To the making of the famous Grant's Morella Cherry Brandy goes the sureness of time-honoured and unsurpassed experience. Its perfect quality has been familiar to liqueur lovers for more than 100 years, and its name is world-wide. Nothing is more ideal or suitable than Grant's Morella Cherry Brandy for party entertaining or Christmas gifts. Full particulars of the special Grant's Gift Hampers can be obtained from wine merchants, or direct from Messrs. Thomas Grant and Sons, Ltd., Maidstone, Kent.

From one man to another, no gift could be more in keeping with the spirit of Christmas than a case of good old Scotch whisky. One of the most popular blends in Scotland is Crawford's "Special Reserve," and for very special occasions, "Five Star" Old Liqueur. Both of these old favourites are packed in special Christmas Cases containing three and six bottles. This whisky is particularly mellow to the palate, and has that subtle flavour which only the skilful blending of rare old malt whiskies can give. The "Special Reserve" and "Five Star" Old Liqueur are finding favour with increasing numbers of connoisseurs throughout the British Empire.

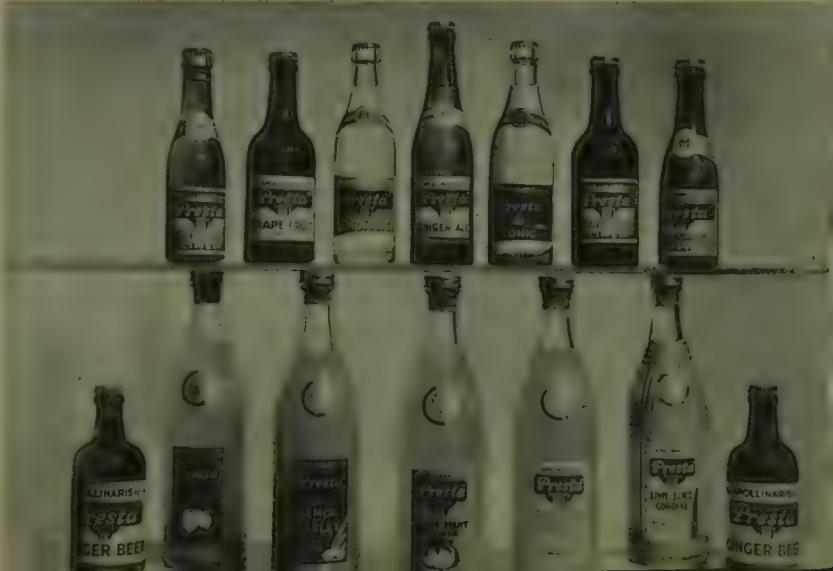
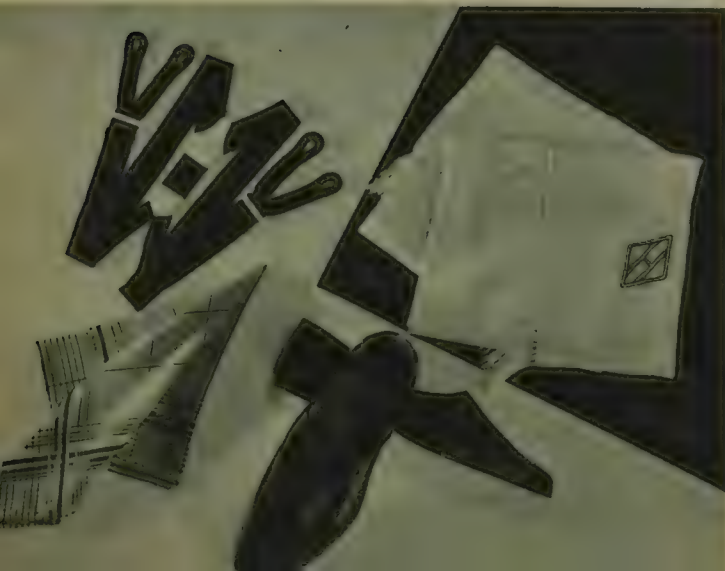
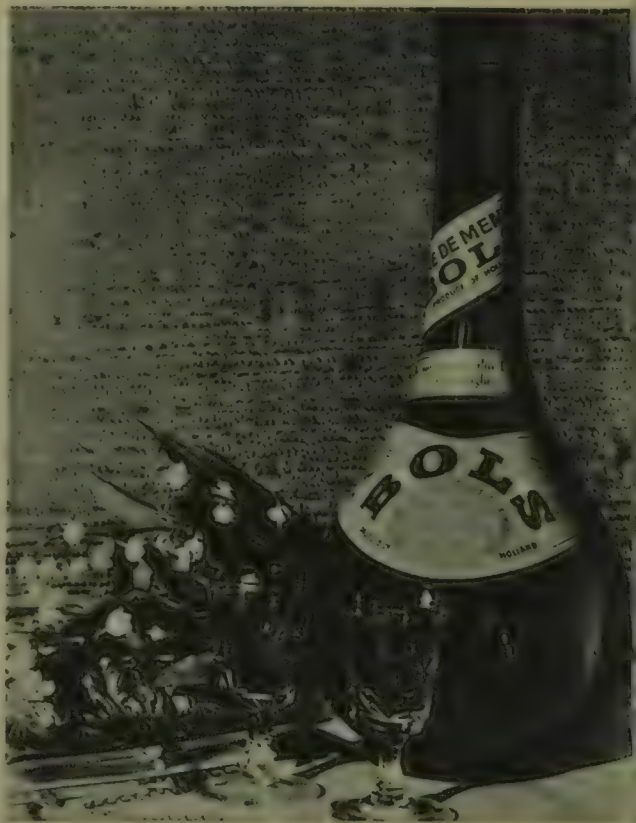
Drinks of the Naughty 'Nineties and To-day.

Bols Creme de Menthe is one of those drinks which outlast a fashion. It was highly esteemed in the "naughty 'nineties" (carriages at eleven); nevertheless it is as popular in the sophisticated '35's, where to-night's party is only terminated by tomorrow's breakfast. It is very popular with debutantes as well as older women, and although men sometimes affect to find it a shade too delicate for their strong palates, it is noticeable that they take to it very kindly when a touch of dyspepsia recalls that they have dined a little too well.

Another gift that is sure to please is a "Presta" beverage; they are beneficial to the health, and do indeed allay thirst. The "Presta" aerated waters and fruit squashes are made from ingredients of the highest quality, and under ideal conditions, at the Apollinaris Company's factories. A new variety is Lemon and Barley, which is bottled both as a squash and in sparkling form. It seems almost unnecessary to add that at least a dozen or two bottles must be sent. They are even welcome visitors at dances and dinners.

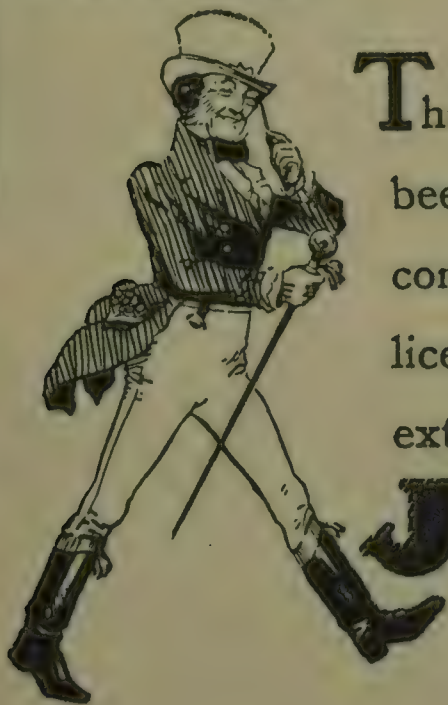
Gifts for Men.

There is no problem more difficult to solve than a gift for a man, as unless he receives something he really likes he puts it away and in time regards it in the nature of a white elephant. Austin Reed's establishment in Regent Street, or one of the branches, must certainly be visited, as there are a host of possibilities to explore. Pictured on the left is a pure cashmere pullover for 45s., while in the group there is a crêpe silk dress-wrap, real sealskin slippers with patent calf heel, braces, and silk handkerchiefs. Furthermore, there is an infinite variety of ties, socks, gloves, and those hundred and one accessories that make acceptable Christmas gifts.





Born 1820 —
Still going Strong!



This old whisky with a century of Tradition behind it has again been packed in specially decorated cases FOR CHRISTMAS containing 2, 3, 6 and 12 bottles. Your wine merchant or licensed dealer has them all ready for despatch and there is no extra charge for the case

JOHNNIE WALKER

Older and better than ever

XMAS GIFTS

The Inhabitants of the Jungle.

Naturally, when the inhabitants of the jungle take up their residence in a Toy Fair, they are models of the imposing beasts that roam the forest. The elephants portrayed on this page have wandered to Harrods, Knightsbridge. They most certainly are never lonely, as their house is ever thronged with happy visitors asking for rides. Monkeys appear in the trees from time to time. Again, there are realistic lions, which, despite their fierce expressions, are very quiet and harmless, and of one of these any boy or girl may become the possessor for 24s. 6d. As there are always fancy-dress parties, it must be related that this firm have assembled an unprecedented and large collection of fancy costumes at pleasantly moderate prices. For instance, Father Christmas is only sixteen shillings

and sixpence, a bearded mask being five shillings and sixpence extra.

A Constant Reminder of the Donor.

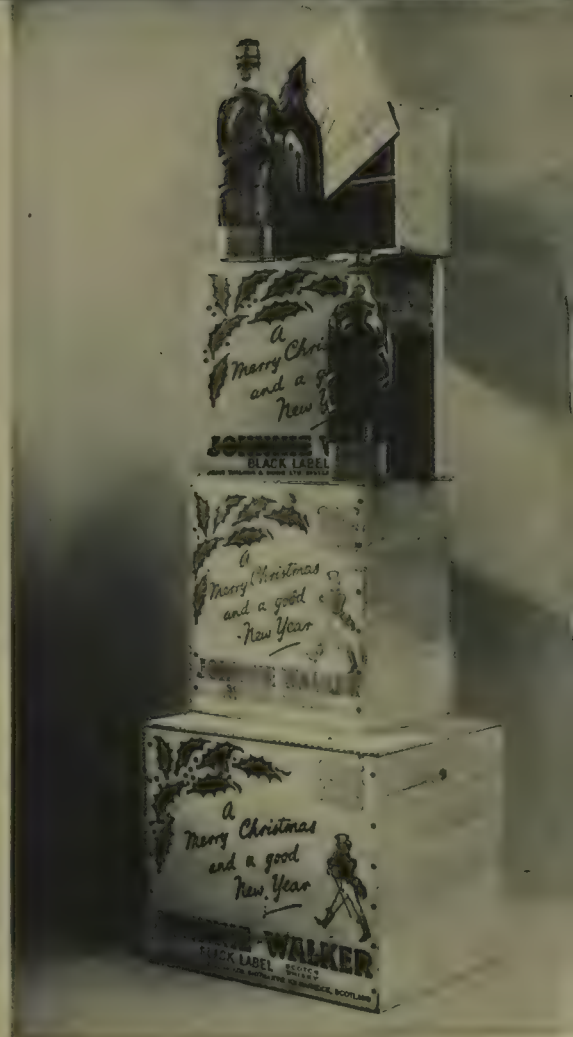
A fountain pen ever serves as a constant reminder of the donor; therefore, pictured on this page is a Swan "Visofil" pen for 25s. It was designed and carried out by Mabie, Todd and Co. This entirely new product is made in black and in two colours, and two sizes. In addition there is a woman's model, which is smaller and has no clip, and which retails at 21s. The salient features of the pen are ink-capacity and ink-visibility. Filling is carried out by a few plunges of the depressor, which is revealed by the removal of a cap from the end of the barrel. This depressor is made of an unbreakable, unstainable, crystal-clear material, though which the ink can be seen mounting up inside the barrel. There are no parts to rust or corrode, nothing to get out of order, and every part of the pen is made of non-breakable material. Another gift that is always welcome is a case of whisky. The illustration on the left shows the "Highland Queen" Heather case, which is of strong fibre-board, obtainable in either one-, two-, or three-bottle packings.

Cigarettes and Tables.

Everyone must make a point of seeing—when they will probably buy—the Christmas box of 100 "Carreras" cigarettes. They cost 6s., the box being of bakelite, with warm-coloured mahogany grain. These boxes enhance the appearance of bridge, bedside, and other tables long after the first hundred cigarettes have been smoked. Furthermore, "Craven A" cigarettes are in cheery red and gold packings, complete with holly, available in four sizes of 50, 100, 150, and 200. The "Anso" table, pictured in the centre below, is an ingenious device. It is obtainable from the makers, Anso, Redbourn, Herts, or any store of prestige. These tables are to be recommended as bed-tables, as they are light, portable, and large, and when not needed the legs fold conveniently out of the way. Then as armchair tables they are just right, as a single telescopic leg acts as a support and the chair does the rest.

Old Friends.

Among the gifts that are ever appreciated are those that come in the category of old friends. For instance, there is Johnnie Walker Whisky. There are special Christmas cases containing 2, 3, 6, or 12 bottles. It is sold practically everywhere; all that it is necessary to do is to address a label, when it will be promptly despatched. The Vono folding table and chair pictured on the right below are delightful. There are many variations on these themes, but emphasis must be laid on the fact that they give real rigidity without the use of cross-bars. There are club, poker, table-tennis, bridge, nursing, and a host of other models,



There's a good drink coming
when the syphon *says*...



★ Schweppes Soda Water is also sold in
Bottles—Large, Splits and Schweplets...

Xmas Gifts



Crackers and Sweets.

Brilliant must be the brains that create new ideas in crackers and table decorations. The latest arrival is the old-world well. It stands about two feet high, and suggests snow with dried moss peeping out. There is a bucket that descends and brings up wondrous presents. In the domain of chocolates, those filled with liqueurs have been perfected; they are robbed of that sugary inside coating. Then there are the marron glacé, treated so that they will remain fresh for over a week; they are packed in Continental sacks. Again, there are boxes of chocolates each bearing a label signifying the fillings. A first attribute to beauty is a clear complexion; therefore women should bear in mind that a "Larola" outfit is ever welcome. It consists of "Larola" rouge and powder. The first-mentioned provides a delicate skin- tonic stimulus, and cleanses the pores of all waste products. Neither must it be overlooked that it is an ideal powder-base, and is sold practically everywhere. A fact that cannot be made too widely known is that the gift problem may be solved in a highly satisfactory manner by Old Bleach Pure Irish Linen. There are grass-bleached table-cloths and towels, and embroidered fancy articles of all kinds. Illustrated is a schoolroom tea-cloth and napkins, suitably embroidered with motifs and animals on natural linen grounds. Pillow and bolster slips make excellent gifts for intimate friends.

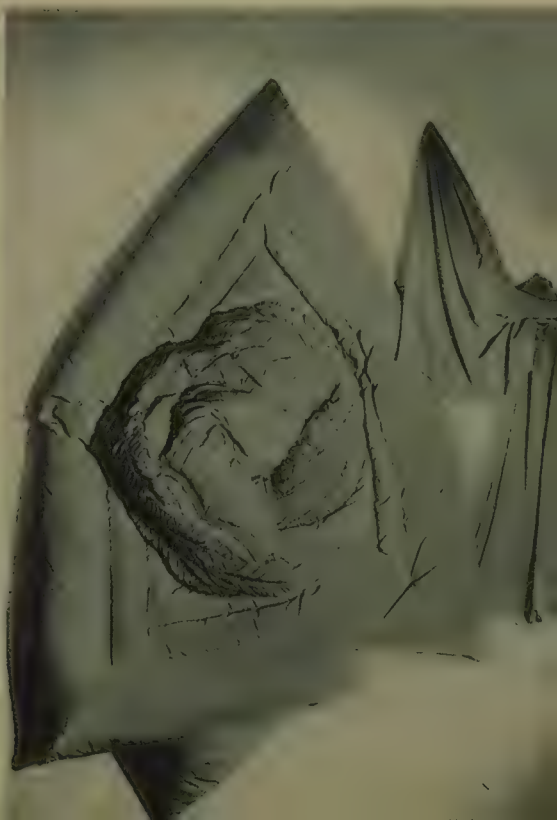


Something that has a suggestion of luxury about it is of universal appeal. The Lavender gift set on the right, which is for a man, bears the name of Yardley, and contains shaving-bowl soap, invisible talc, after-shaving lotion, and liquid brilliantine; then, incredible as it may seem, nevertheless it is a fact that the cost is merely ten shillings. There are gift sets for women for ten shillings and sixpence.

There is nothing that women like better than something that comes from Elizabeth Arden's artistic salons, 25, Old Bond Street. At the base of the group below is a manicure-set outfit encased in coloured leather. It contains everything for keeping the nails in perfect condition. The perfumes are a guinea, the choice being left to the buyer. Also in the picture are a box of bath-soap, a jar of fine bath-salts which will dissolve even in the hardest water, and some dusting powder.

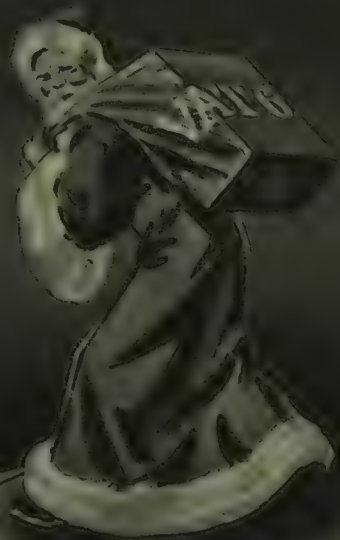


Nowadays women are very particular regarding their pochettes, and even choose them with regard to the occasions when they will be used, and take thought of their silhouette. Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore Street, have assembled in their salons something for everybody, a quartet of which are pictured on this page. It is a Tealedown quilt that is portrayed below; it will make an ideal gift for a chilly mortal, and although warm, it is perfectly ventilated, its weight being insignificant.



VAT 69

SCOTCH WHISKY

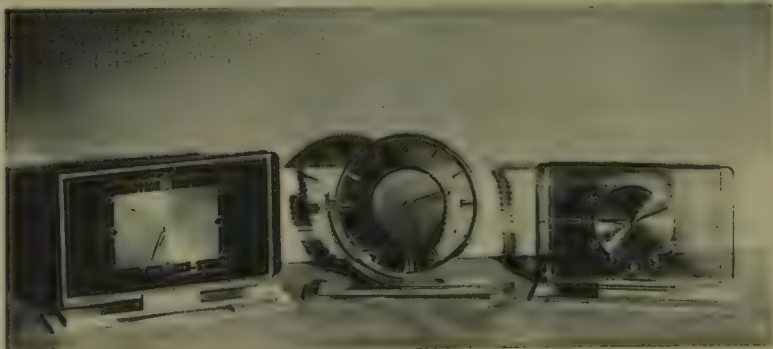


Quality Tells -

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

the Danish sculptor, while studying in Paris. It belongs to the French breed known as Percheron; height 11½ in., price £17 10s.

No Christmas shopping-list is complete unless the name of Mappin and Webb appears thereon, and the addresses are Oxford Street, Regent Street, and Queen Victoria Street. Should distance or other circumstances prevent a visit, the illustrated gift catalogue will gladly be sent gratis and post free. A trio of clocks find pictorial expression on this page. The model on the extreme left of the group is of chromium and black and white glass relieved with lapis lazuli; the one in the centre is of glass and chromium; while the one on the extreme right is of blue glass on a chromium stand. There is a splendid assortment of gifts in silver and Prince's plate.



As usual, the De Reszke cigarettes are packed specially for the festive season, and are among the gifts that are ever appreciated. Here are some of them. In special postal packings containing three tins of sixty, cork-tipped, ivory-tipped, or plain, they cost 6s.; or one tin of plain costs 2s., and 50 De Reszke Turks are 2s. 6d.

A sweetmeat that is always welcome is A. G. Elvas Chocolate Plums.



The centre consists of real sun-ripened choice Elvas Plums, and they have a history. During the Peninsular War, when the Duke of Wellington's army was bravely defending the fortress of Elvas, the officers tasted these plums, for which the district is noted. So delighted were they with the flavour that when they returned to the shores of home they took some of the plums with them, thus introducing them to England.



THERE is no more satisfactory solution to the Christmas gift than several, or, better still, many, bottles of Dewar's "White Label" Whisky. It is packed for Christmas in suitably decorated cartons ready for despatch, containing two, three, and six bottles. They are sold by wine and spirit merchants of prestige.

Men as well as women must wander to the Royal Copenhagen Galleries, 6, Old Bond Street, as there is assembled a representative collection of pieces of this china. Illustrated on this page is a cart-horse modelled by Carl Bonnesen,



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His Majesty The King

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Your choice of a really worth-while gift will be made easy by a visit to our Galleries with their unrivalled display of Paintings, Chinese Art in all its branches, Old English Silver and Jewellery, Numismatics and Classic Antiquities.

**Exhibition of Early Chinese
Paintings now on view**

ADMISSION FREE.



Bowl on pierced lotus stand, in white jade. One of a pair.
Diameter 6 in. Kien Lung, 1736-1795.

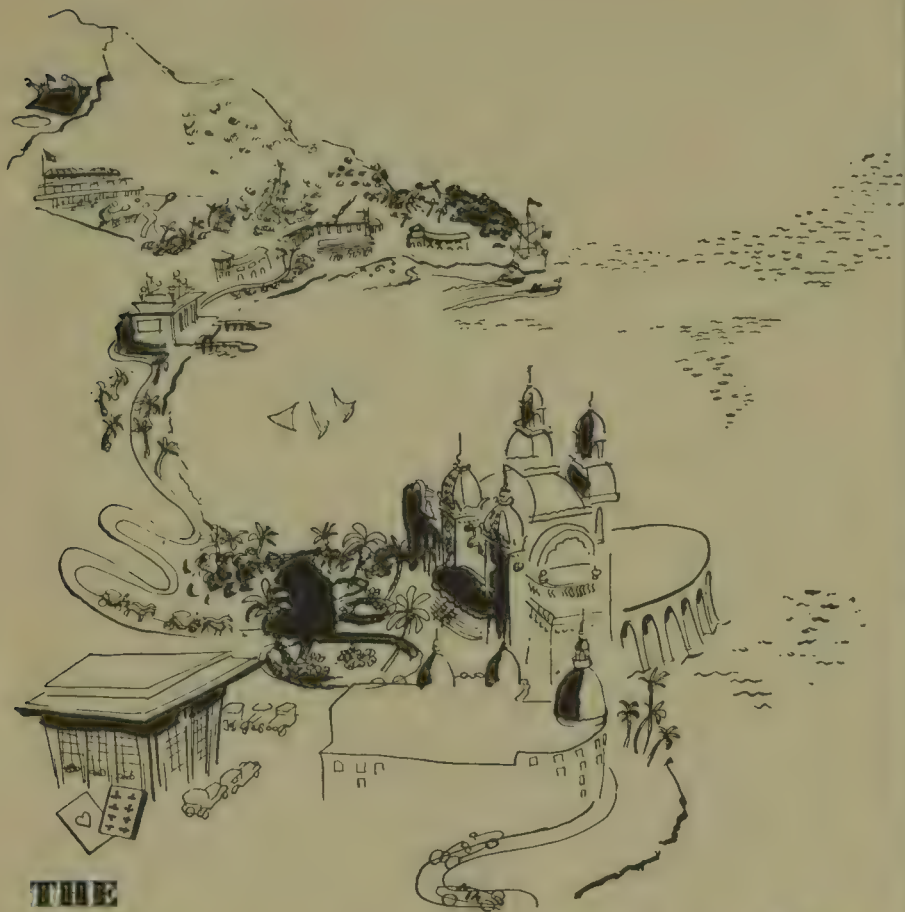
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THE

Monte Carlo

CALENDAR

WINTER SEASON, 1935-36

- DEC. 1, 1935 Musical Season opens with a Festival of French Music. RICHARD STRAUSS, KREISLER, RACHMANINOFF, LOTTE LEHMANN AND ELIZABETH SCHUMANN will appear during the Season, which lasts until April, in addition to those artistes specifically mentioned below.
- DEC. 5-JAN. 19 Monte Carlo Theatre—Season of Comedies and Operettas. (During January M. SACHA GUITRY will give several special performances.)
- DEC. 22 Hotel de Paris—Opening Gala of the Winter Season.
- DEC. 23-29 Monte Carlo Country Club—Christmas Tennis Tournament.
- DEC. 24 INTERNATIONAL SPORTING CLUB OPENS.
AMBROSE AND HIS ORCHESTRA.
- JAN. 1, 1936 GALA CONCERT CONDUCTED BY TOSCANINI.
- JAN. 3 Piano Recital by M. Vladimir Horowitz.
- JAN. 13-19 Monte Carlo Country Club—Tennis Championships.
- JAN. 16-25 INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE TOURNAMENT (at the Sporting Club).
- JAN. 18 Classical Concert with M. Gregor Piatigorsky.
- JAN. 20 Grand Concert with M. Gregor Piatigorsky.
- JAN. 20-26 FIFTH INTERNATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS of the Principality of Monaco (at the Condamine Tennis Club).
- JAN. 22 Classical Concert, with M. Jacques Thibaud.
- JAN. 24 Violin Recital by M. Jacques Thibaud.
- JAN. 26 MONTE CARLO OPERA—SEASON OPENS WITH WAGNER'S "RING," IN GERMAN, BY THE BAYREUTH OPERA, UNDER FRANZ VON HOESSLIN. (Amongst other distinguished singers who will be heard during the Opera Season are LILY PONS, AUTORI AND CHALIAPINE.)
- JAN. 29 Gala of Modern French Music, with Mme. Ida Rubinstein.
- JAN. 29-FEB. 2 MONTE CARLO MOTOR RALLY.
- FEB. 13 Monte Carlo Golf Club—The Windsor Challenge Cup.

(The foregoing is only a brief summary of the more important events up to the middle of February.)

Travel Arrangements

- TRAIN (24-hours) 1st Class Return Fare, £19 5s. Return Sleeper, £9 19s. 2d.
2nd Class Return Fare, £14 0s. 2d. Return Sleeper, £8 17s. 10d.
30-day Tickets are available on two days a week at a substantial reduction.
- AIR (7 hours) Return Fare (to Mandelieu Aerodrome), £22 1s.
- SEA (7 days). 1st Class Return Fare (to Marseilles), £22.
2nd Class Return Fare (to Marseilles), £16.

- HOTELS—HOTEL DE PARIS.—Full pension terms from 30s. per day.
HOTEL HERMITAGE.—Full pension terms from £1 per day.
HOTEL METROPOLE.—Full pension terms from £1 per day.

At each of these hotels visitors enjoy the advantage of the "pension tournante," which is an arrangement permitting them to take their meals either at the Café de Paris or the International Sporting Club as an alternative to their Hotel Restaurant. There are other good hotels to suit every purse, where full pension terms can be arranged from 10s. per day. Full particulars from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., and all travel agencies.



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FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

By HARTLEY WITHERS.

BANKERS AND CRISES.

BARRING untoward accidents, the belief is now general in business circles that the prospects of progress and expansion are highly favourable; and this cheerful conviction has, in spite of clouds on the far-off horizon, plenty of solid foundation. At home we have the prospect of being ruled for some years by a Government in which the great majority of business organisers have confidence, and which may be relied upon not to try experiments of a kind that would endanger prosperity. At the

experiments in maintaining a comparatively stable level of prices of commodities and of preventing those outbursts of exaggerated optimism which lead to reaction and collapse.

It is usually assumed by critics of our banking system that the banks could, if they chose to exert their powers in a sensible manner, exercise complete control over the fluctuations both of industry and of prices, and that weaknesses in our monetary system, or in those who direct it, have been the cause of the alternation, that so often marked our pre-war history, from prosperity to depression and back again. If, they contend, the banks had only intervened in time to check exaggerated optimism, the collapse and depression need never have happened. If they had restricted credits and called in loans soon enough, all would have been well. The boom would have subsided without any serious setback, and progress would have continued along a nice straight line instead of with a series of hills and valleys on the statistical charts.

These contentions are always plausible and generally carry conviction to the minds of those who are remote from the facts of business life. In fact, to credit the banks with powers so complete is to endow them, in the first place, with almost superhuman knowledge of all that their clients are doing, and in the second with a control, that they simply do not possess, over the use made

of the credits that they grant.

THE SUPERHUMAN BANKER.

That a central bank—the Bank of England here—can regulate the size of the basis of credit is well known. By selling securities it can reduce the “cash at the Bank of England” held by the other banks, the clearing banks as they are usually called, and so reduce the proportion between their cash and the liabilities to the public. But the proportion that the clearing banks think fit to maintain is a matter for their own judgment, and has, in fact, been considerably lowered in the course of the last few decades. The responsibility for reducing the credits granted to industry thus falls, in the last resort, on the clearing banks, who are in direct touch with it.

Since rising commodity prices are accepted as a symptom of growing optimism, the general index number of prices is supposed to be the barometer by which the monetary authorities must be guided if they are to intervene in time to prevent over-expansion in trade. But the worst of this measure—even if economists could agree about the construction of a satisfactory index number—is that it only shows what is happening to industry and trade as a whole, and tells us nothing about the progress of individual departments of them. And what causes collapses is not an all-round advance in activity, which would be highly beneficial, but an uneven movement, in which certain industries go ahead too fast, and so find that they have outrun the absorbing power of their markets. This is the feature in periods of expansion for which bankers, if they are to exercise the control that is

expected of them, will have to watch. In other words, they will have to keep an eye not only on the growth of credit as a whole, but on the relative demands of different industries. To do so, they will have to know not only what they are doing themselves, but what all their branches in different parts of the country and also what all their rivals and competitors are doing in providing credit to one industry and another.

INTER-INDUSTRIAL CREDITS.

Much may be done and probably will be done to improve the information on the extent of credit expansion that is available for bankers; but it is generally forgotten that there is another end to this stick, namely, the granting of credit by one industry to another. Even if the banks can be sure that they are not allowing any one industry to go ahead too fast by giving it credit facilities in excess of what are good for it, they cannot control the action of their trade customers in giving credit to those with whom they deal. In every industrial and commercial balance-sheet it is usual to see “trade creditors” on one side and “trade debtors” on the other; and variations in these items, which indicate the extent to which trade is being done on the basis of book-keeping credits, might easily defeat the best-meant efforts of the banks to regulate the course of industry.

All these difficulties arise when we contemplate the comparatively simple task of regulating prices and trade in the home market. Those that face us when it is suggested that regulation should be applied internationally are very much more formidable. The Macmillan Committee laid stress in its Report on the difficulty of securing concerted action by several central banks. “It may be argued,” it observed, “that it is not, in fact, practicable to detect and interpret the obscure premonitory symptoms of the financial weather soon enough or accurately



AN OUTSTANDING EVENT IN THE SHIPBUILDING WORLD: THE LAUNCH OF THE “ATHLONE CASTLE” AT BELFAST, A CEREMONY PERFORMED BY PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE. The new Union Castle vessel, “Athlone Castle,” was launched at Messrs. Harland and Wolff’s yard at Belfast by H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, on November 28. The Earl and Countess of Athlone graciously consented to the use of their name for the new vessel—a name which is greatly honoured in South Africa, where they were extremely popular when the Earl was Governor-General. The “Athlone Castle” is a vessel of some 25,000 gross tons; is about 725 ft. in length; and has a beam of 82 ft. In the “Athlone Castle,” as in her sister-ship, the “Stirling Castle,” the passenger accommodation is First and Cabin—provision being made for about 300 and 500 passengers in these two classes respectively.

same time it has shown that it no longer regards extreme caution as necessary, and is now ready to increase consuming power by freer expenditure on armaments, education, public works (whether directly or by guarantee) and on a much needed improvement in the food of a large part of the population.

How all these things are to be paid for is a question that naturally exercises the minds of those on whom the chief burden of taxation is likely to fall. But if the recent improvement in industrial earnings and in general consumption can be maintained, there is good reason to hope that a considerable increase in revenue may be secured, both from direct and indirect taxation, on the present basis; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has himself stated in a speech made early in November that the Government’s schemes of national betterment can be financed without any increase in the burdens of the taxpayer. Abroad, apart from the war nuisance—the fear of which is the chief obstacle to a revival of international trade—the omens are as favourable as can be expected in the present state of the world’s nerves. In many countries internal recovery has made substantial progress, and this recovery has been accompanied by a considerable increase in imports; while in the United States—all-important owing to the enormous consuming power of its population in normal times—the prospects are so encouraging that what is chiefly feared is a revival of boom conditions after the hectic pattern that brought disaster in 1929.

LOOKING AHEAD.

But it is when the breeze is favourable and the sea is calm that the wise skipper overhauls his hull and rigging to make sure that if and when the next storm breaks, everything will be shipshape to meet it. Recent experience has taught our monetary authorities a great deal about the management of currency and credit; and there is every reason to expect that the next few years will see interesting



THE FIRST PUMP FOR THE SALE OF PETROL DERIVED FROM BRITISH COAL OPENED TO THE PUBLIC: MR. TOM WILLIAMS, M.P. FOR THE DON VALLEY (YORKSHIRE), FILLING UP THE FIRST CAR FROM THE NEW PETROL PUMP.

Mr. Tom Williams, M.P. for the Don Valley Division of Yorkshire, opened at a garage in London, on November 29, the first pump in the country supplying motorists with petrol made from coal. Mr. Williams said that of the 2,752,000,000 gallons of petrol imported by Great Britain, a considerable proportion might be drawn from raw material in this country. If motorists wanted to help a depressed industry and their own national economy, they could not do better than use coal petrol.

enough . . . to secure concerted action among a number of independent authorities, each of which is likely to have its own ideas based on its local information, and to maintain them with tenacity.”



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| Transport & Communication ... 8% | Textiles ... 4% |
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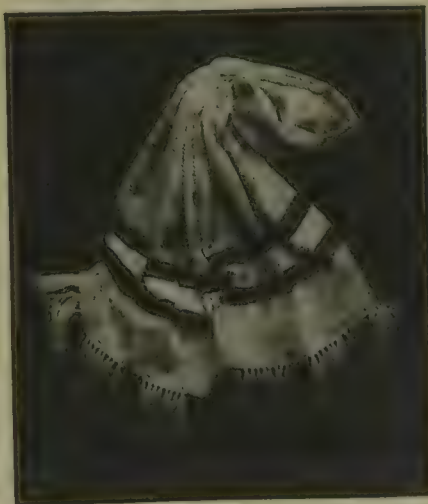
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

EACH year with the approach of Christmas comes the difficulty of selecting presents which will be acceptable to the recipient, and at the same time not too expensive for the donor. In the case of motoring presents, there is a variety of gadgets from which to choose, but, even so, one cannot be sure of satisfying individual tastes. One gift, however, which is always welcome is a set of new sparking-plugs, the best of which cost only from £1 for four or thirty shillings for six. It is essential, of course, that the right grade of plug for the particular engine should be selected. All good garages, however, have recommendation lists published by the Lodge Company, showing specifically the type required for any car or motor-cycle, and can supply most types from stock. In the event of the wrong size of plug being received, they will willingly exchange unused plugs for the correct type. New plugs "revive" an old engine in a surprising fashion, and as evidence of good will at Christmas-time it is difficult to find a motoring gift which would be more appreciated.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the Savoy Hotel, London, by the members of the Brooklands Automobile Racing Club at the annual dinner and dance, with Sir Malcolm Campbell in the chair, somewhat perturbed by his defeat in contesting Deptford's seat in Parliament. However, although the chairman was beaten, his neighbour at dinner, Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, had been elected M.P. for Chertsey, so those present heard speeches from both of them on their Election experiences, coupled with congratulations that 1935 has been indeed a record year of new road and track speed-record performances. Earl Howe, owing to the unavoidable absence of Colonel F. Lindsay Lloyd, of the R.A.C., paid a glowing tribute to the success of the E.R.A., the only British purely racing car built in Great Britain, although in small numbers. Its success, said Lord Howe, had captured both competitor and friends. Competitors, because they were glad to meet a rival worthy of the fiercest competitions from all other nations after so long an interval, during which Great Britain had taken no active part in the purely racing machine for high speed events. The friends bought the machines themselves, and were to be congratulated, together with Messrs. Raymond Mays, Percy

Berthon (the designer), and Humphrey Cook, on raising Britain's prestige abroad by victories against all comers in their own category. Mr. A. Percy Bradley, Clerk of the Course at Brooklands, also spoke, and thanked the many helpers who had greatly contributed to the successful 1935 season, including H.H. Prince Chula of Siam, who had so generously presented prizes to the Club. Practically all the well-known racing drivers in Great Britain were present, including the women drivers, to whom all speakers paid tribute for their nerve and skill.

No better argument for the continuance of the McKenna Duties on motors and their accessories can be found than the recent announcement of Dr. Burgin, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, that the U.S.A. firm of the Champion Sparking Plug Co., Ltd., had decided to open a factory in England to manufacture their products, and so employ many hands now idle. Mr. H. W. Craddock presided at a luncheon held at the Dorchester Hotel, when Dr. Burgin made his announcement with the *hors d'œuvres*, and wittily remarked that he hoped the "pearl" which he supplied would add further enjoyment to the oysters the company were eating. This received well-merited applause, the speaker apologising for so early making his remarks, but he had another engagement that must be attended. Thus another U.S.A. motor firm finds that better business can result when the travelling salesman can tell his would-be customer it is "made in England." With Austin cars built in France and Germany as well as in the U.S.A., Chrysler and Dodge being built at Kew Gardens, Surrey, and Ford at Dagenham, Essex, motor products carry quite an international character in their production at the present time. Of course, there are several hundred other firms, both British and foreign, who have works in other lands besides their own, but the principle is the same, namely, spend the money on wages where the goods are mostly sold.

In January next the *Empress of Britain*, which is claimed to be the largest vessel ever to encircle the globe, will start on a cruise round the world via Cape Town and Durban. Cruise passengers will leave Southampton on January 10 by the *Empress of Australia* and will join the *Empress of Britain* at Madeira on January 14. This great liner is, of course,

magnificently equipped. It has been decorated by some of the world's most famous artists—notably Sir John Lavery, Frank Brangwyn, and Edmund Dulac. The *Empress of Britain* is, in fact, an ideal vessel for a voyage to such wonderful lands as Greece, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Siam, Bali, China, Japan, Hawaii, and Cuba—these being only a few of the places visited on the cruise. The *Empress of Britain* and the places of historic interest and scenic beauty to be encountered on the cruise are described in an illustrated brochure, a copy of which may be obtained on application to the Cruise Department, Canadian Pacific, 62-65 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

As in past years, the variety of good things sold by Messrs. Raphael Tuck will help to solve many people's problems of what to give for Christmas. Calendars, Christmas cards, and children's books are obtainable in profusion from this firm, whose object is to cater for every taste. They have produced Christmas cards with a wonderful choice of gay and attractive decorations, and have, as usual, designed the Royal Family's Christmas cards, including a most charming one entitled "A Breath of Spring," for the Duke and Duchess of Kent. Some of their more expensive lines of calendars are veritable masterpieces of design and colour reproduction; and all are calculated to give pleasure to a recipient. It is interesting, too, to see that Messrs. Tuck are now putting on the market examples of the celluloid Christmas card, which, with its brilliant colours and lavish display of gold and silver and embossed decoration, must, doubtless, have delighted the childhood of many of our readers. The celluloid Christmas card and valentine are genial forms of greeting which we should be sorry to see forgotten. Messrs. Tuck may be said to be specialists in jig-saw puzzles; and their "crazy-cut" puzzle Christmas cards combine the jig-saw with the greeting card in a novel way. Their zag-zaw picture puzzles offer a wonderful variety of sizes, subjects, and prices, and are all equally ingenious. Another good idea for a Christmas present is a "Lace Dress" box of lacette doyleys, which should prove welcome to the housewife. These, with such admirable ideas as "Auto" Christmas stationery, and Christmas "stamps" for sticking on parcels, constitute but a few of the many ways in which Messrs. Tuck contribute to the festive spirit of the season.

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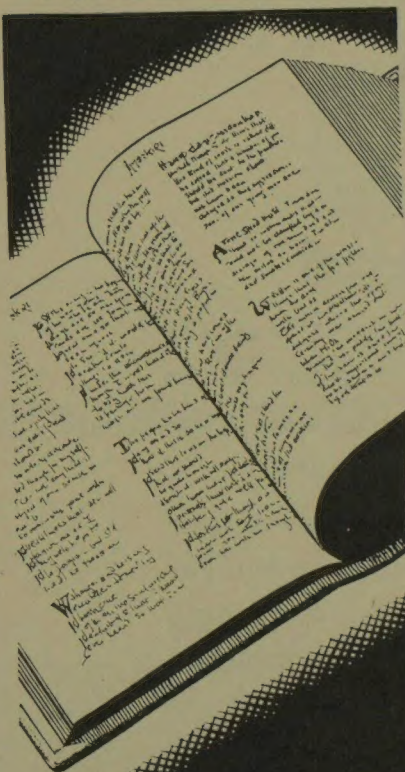
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AN original murder play. A Mr. Montague invites seven strangers to dinner. They range from a Home Secretary to a derelict Major. He informs them that they have all been included in a book of reminiscences which the author intends to have published in Paris and circulated privately among their friends. He reads them extracts from the MS., which serve to prove they will all be socially ruined if the book is published. He then suggests that they shall combine to murder the author. On his arrival, the lights shall be turned out, and some member of the company shall snatch a dagger from the mantelpiece and plunge it between the villain's shoulder-blades. The guests, not unnaturally, hesitate, until their host assures them he has so arranged things that they shall all escape suspicion. This makes an intriguing first act. The second is rather too talky, but one's attention is keenly held once the murder has been committed. It would be unfair to disclose the finale. Mr. Frank Vosper and Miss Barbara Couper, as host and hostess, head a talented cast.

"OUR OWN LIVES," AT THE AMBASSADORS.

Mrs. Everard, left a palace in Venice, sets up as an hotel proprietor. Her book-loving husband, through sheer inertia, remains behind in Bloomsbury. Their daughter, Rosemary, spends six months with each of them; and most of her time trying to reunite them. For her sake, the two start life again, only to find that a husband who dodders around dropping books all over the place is no fit mate for the busy manageress of an hotel. Rosemary becomes engaged to an eligible young man, and the two amicably arrange a divorce so that Mrs. Everard may marry the customary faithful friend hovering in the background. A poor play, rendered mildly entertaining by the acting. Miss Irene Vanbrugh brings her customary brisk charm to the rôle of Mrs. Everard. Lady Tree is amusing as a garrulous Duchess; while Mr. Stanley Lathbury contributes a perfect study of an elderly bookworm.

"VICKY," AT THE GARRICK.

Vicky was a bright little schoolgirl with a passion for sticking her pretty little nose into other people's affairs. Learning that her elder sister was proposing

to elope with a Count Conrad Ferrari, she resolved to frustrate such an immoral plan. Accordingly, she went round to his chambers, and, after one of those scenes experienced playgoers expect when an innocent girl finds herself alone with a brisk young man, she locks him in his bedroom, so that it is impossible for him to keep his appointment with her sister. Unfortunately, it was Count Conrad Ferrari, senior, who was proposing the seduction; so that Vicky's efforts had been in vain. Happily, in plays of this type everything is always for the best. The sister changed her mind when she discovered that the price of her shame was to be a cottage in the country; while the young Count and Vicky realise, after spending a night under the same roof (though not the same ceiling), that Providence had intended them for each other. A musical-comedy plot which, without music, fails to hold the interest. Miss Aileen Marson, as Vicky, shows considerable promise. Hard work in repertory would probably put her in the front rank of actresses.

"ROMEO AND JULIET," AT THE NEW.

A picturesque revival when first produced, "Romeo and Juliet" yet lacked something. Miss Edith Evans was a rich nurse and Miss Peggy Ashcroft an appealing Juliet. But Mr. Laurence Olivier's Romeo lacked poetry, and Mr. John Gielgud's Mercutio fire. With the interchange of parts, all this has been altered. Mr. Olivier's Mercutio is a brilliant performance. There is a gay ferocity about it that grips the imagination. His death scene, with its quasi-humorous "A plague on both your houses," is a memorable one. Mr. John Gielgud's Romeo is likely to be the best of his generation. Youth, poetry, ardour, all are there. A revival that no lover of the theatre should miss.

Those of our readers who are thinking of enjoying winter sports this winter will doubtless be interested to learn that Hermann Steuri, the famous ski-er, has been engaged by Messrs. Austin Reed's, of Regent Street, to give their customers the benefit of his advice on matters of equipment and so forth. Hermann Steuri won the Arlberg-Kandahar Slalom last year, is the holder of many Swiss ski championships, and is generally admitted to be one of the world's most brilliant stylists. He will be attending in the winter sports department of Messrs. Austin Reed, where many who are thinking of purchasing their winter sports outfits will like to see him and get his expert opinion.

FREDERICK DELIUS.—(Continued from page 1032.)

standard, several times withdrawing works from performance at the last moment because he was not satisfied with them. Though music dominated him, he was by no means the other-worldly eccentric which every artistic genius is supposed to be; his sister depicts him as a very normal, balanced, and vital person, who retained healthy mundane interests to the end. About his aim in life, however, and his capacity to realise it, he never had any doubt whatever, even when he was a boy with a secret passion for "penny dreadfuls."

His sister's book does not claim to be a complete biography; there are large gaps in the life-story as here recorded, and the author informs us that she has met with considerable discouragement in attempting to fill them in. From her own recollections, however, she constructs a vivid impression of a remarkable artist, and her reminiscences are presented with much sincerity and no small literary grace.

C. K. A.

We have pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to a ball which is being held at the Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, on Monday, December 16, in aid of disabled ex-Service men. H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester is President of the Ball Committee, which includes a number of distinguished names. The Marchioness of Londonderry has consented to act as Chairman, and Lady Ready as deputy chairman. Lady Chatfield, Lady Deverell, and Lady Brooke Popham are vice-chairmen. The tickets (priced at two guineas, or six for ten guineas) may be obtained from Lady Ready, 14, Neville Terrace, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7, or the Dorchester Hotel. They include dinner, with champagne and a running buffet.

The beautiful Christmas cards issued by the British Museum are now widely known and appreciated. They include reproductions of paintings in mediæval missals, Chinese and Japanese paintings, and woodcuts and drawings by well-known European artists. The series of reproductions of old English maps sold at the Museum also make charming Christmas gifts; while among their many reproductions of Oriental paintings, mezzotints, and illuminated manuscripts may be found something to appeal to and to flatter every taste. These Christmas cards and reproductions are sold at the Museum, but are also obtainable from Messrs. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street; the Oxford University Press; and Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co., 38, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

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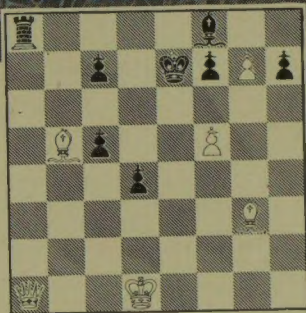
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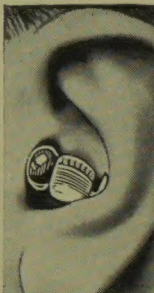
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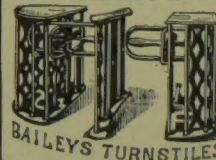
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